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OUR EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

NORTHERN CRUISE OF ADMIRAL JOHN L. WORDEN.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS IN GERMANY, SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AND RUSSIA—MAGNIFICENT MILITARY AND NAVAL REVIEWS AT ST. PETERSBURG AND CRONSTADT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CRONSTADT, Russia, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

In the early part of last May a portion of the American squadron now on duty in European waters was ordered to rendezvous at Villefranche, near Nice, to make preparations for a Summer's cruise along the northern coast of Europe. The vessels selected for this duty were the Franklin, bearing the flag of our old Monitor hero, Rear Admiral John L. Worden; the corvette Alaska, Capt. Carter, and the sloop-of-war Juniata, Commander S. D. Greene, Worden's First Lieutenant in the memorable action at Hampton Roads.

VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY AT GIBRALTAR.

Leaving the harbor of Villefranche May 17, this squadron arrived at Gibraltar on the 23d of the same month, and while there took part in the festivities on the celebration of the Queen's birthday. The officers of the squadron were present, by invitation, on the afternoon of that holiday, at the annual review of the garrison upon the famous Neutral Ground, the Admiral accompanying the Governor, Sir E. Williams, the heroic defender of Kars, of Crimean fame, as reviewing officer. By a somewhat curious coincidence, it happened that several of the regiments taking part in this display were representatives of the same bodies whose regimental numbers figure so prominently in our present centennial newspapers. The most noticeable among these was the Twenty-third, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, whose traditional goat appeared on the ground with his regiment. The present incumbent of that time-honored position is a magnificent white cashmere animal, presented to the Fusiliers on their return from the Ashantee campaign by the citizens of Portsmouth. "Billy" had evidently been well drilled, for he marched past the reviewing stand with the precision of a veteran, leading his six or seven hundred masters with becoming gravity. After the review, and during the few days of their stay in port, many civilities were exchanged between the navy men and the officers of the garrison. The Governor led off with a ball, which was followed by dinners on board the flag-ship and at the various regimental mess-rooms. The visit, however, was necessarily a short one, and, on the 28th of May, the squadron again put to sea and the Northern cruise proper began.

THE CRUISE IN THE NORTH.

On the 8th of June the squadron arrived off the mouth of the Elbe, at Cuxhaven, where the German gunboat Loreley was found waiting to receive and convoy the Americans to their anchorage further up the river. To many of the new comers the scene on the lower Elbe presented quite a novel spectacle; the long lines of dikes shutting out the water from the green stretches of meadow-land on either side; the fact of reversing the natural order of things so far as to look down to see the surrounding country on a level with the vessel's keel; the first view, in short, of a land where

"People do not live, but go aboard,"

formed a subject of lively discussion. The prevailing sentiment in regard to this curious country is best summed up in the words of one of the spectators, who hazarded the opinion that "Those fellows may think their *landscape* very fine, but if they ever have *waterscape*, Lord help 'em!" The larger vessel being left at Glückstadt, about thirty miles from Hamburg, the rest of the squadron proceeded to the city, the Admiral's flag being transferred temporarily to the Alaska.

BERLIN, POTSDAM, AND SANS SOUCI.

The idiotic founder of the city selected as its site a barren plain of sand, its unfortunate location rendering even the commonest question of sewerage a rather serious problem, while it is only by dint of the most careful cultivation that a semblance of freshness can be imparted to the few scattered squares and public gardens of the city. Berlin has changed very much since the late war, and whether the change has been altogether beneficial is an open question. Many new buildings and monuments testify to increased activity in the architectural line, and to the glories recently acquired. But one or two new habits of the average Berliner might have been dispensed with. Of one thing the unwary traveler has reason to be satisfied. It is vulgarly supposed that if the French ever take this place it will be a second edition of Sodom and Gomorrah. *Cela se peut*, but if then one-half of the inhabitants shared the fate of Lot's imprudent wife, the surviving portion, with their present characteristics, would be capable of charging six prices for enough of their fathers and mothers to season one's soup. However disappointed we may be in our personal recollections of the city itself, nothing could have been more cordial or more flattering than the marked attention with which the American visitors were officially received. The Ministers of War and the Navy entertained the Admiral and his suite at dinner, and Mr. Davis having expressed a wish to present the visitors to his Highness the Crown Prince, in the absence of the Emperor at Ems, an immediate reply was received inviting the Admiral and staff to dine at Potsdam on the following day with the Prince and his wife, the Princess Royal of England. The American guests were received at the so-called "New Palace," in Potsdam, built at the close of the Seven Years' War by Frederick the Great. The monarch's object in erecting this splendid building was to show his enemies that he still had plenty of the sinews of war, though it was only by the greatest efforts that he succeeded in obtaining the necessary funds to complete the costly pile. The reception of the Americans on this occasion was one of the pleasantest features of the visit to Germany. The Crown Prince and Princess were most cordial in their welcome, conversing freely with their naval guests and conducting their entertainment with gratifying absence of formality. Both expressed a good deal of curiosity in regard to the exhibition at Philadelphia next year, mingled with hopes for its success, to which the Prince added his regrets at not being able to attend the great World's Fair. Seventy guests were present at the dinner, including Minister Davis and Mrs. Davis, the Admiral and staff, and Sir Odo Russell and lady. Gen. Dannenberg, Col. Lestocq, and other heroes of the late war represented the military element. At the close of the banquet, and when the Americans were about to retire, they were shown instead through all the historical grounds of Potsdam and Sans Souci at the Prince's invitation, the fountains at the latter resort being played for their benefit, and all the sights of the place opened to their inspection before the party returned to Berlin.

KIEL AND THE GERMAN NAVY.

Leaving Berlin on the following day the Admiral returned to the squadron and started at once for Kiel, where the German iron-clad fleet was awaiting his arrival. This port was reached June 24 by the Franklin and Alaska, the Juniata remaining at Hamburg to undergo some repairs. From a military point of view it is difficult to overestimate the value of Kiel in its present use as the great naval arsenal of Germany. One can hardly wonder that for the sake of such a prize the Prussians crossed the Eyder that had been for centuries the boundary line dividing them from Denmark. It is perhaps a matter of equal surprise that, in its defenseless state during the early part of the late war, the French did not seize it. One of the German works recently published on the great struggle calls attention to this fact, and adds the laconic comment, "If they had been Yankees some would have gone in," a neat tribute to the glories of New Orleans and Mobile Bay. Now that the entrance to the place is so well protected—by the great earth-works at Friedrichsort and elsewhere, and with torpedoes substituted for the beer-casks that blocked the channel to the imaginative Bouet Willaumez—an attack would be rendered very difficult. As the Americans came to anchor in this beautiful harbor a flood of invitations of all kinds was poured on board the flagship. In spite of the shortness of the visit, the variety of the entertainments offered and the hearty welcome from all sides rendered the few days of the stay thoroughly enjoyable. The iron-clad squadron, four magnificent vessels—König Wilhelm, Kaiser, Kronprinz, and Hansa—under the command of Admiral Henck, had been detained in port several days to participate in the reception of the visitors. Admiral Werner, the commandant of the arsenal, whose career on the coast of Spain attracted so much attention a few years ago, was especially cordial in his welcome. A banquet at his residence, followed by another on the flag-ship Wilhelm, were among the first entertainments. During our stay the first Schleswig-Holstein musical festival took place at Kiel, and the Americans were invited to attend as guests of honor. With the renowned Joachim as leader and Clara Schumann as one of the performers the festival proved a great success. It was during a banquet given at the close of these three days of musical feast that the Admiral took occasion to express the thanks of the squadron for the unexpected warmth and cordiality of the welcome extended to the Americans. In conclusion the speaker dwelt upon the valuable qualities of our German citizens at home, and spoke of the pleasure he felt in visiting in person the former home of some of our best Americans. These expressions were received by the assemblage of over 500 guests with enthusiastic applause, the allusion to the distant kinsmen evidently recalling personal associations to many present.

STOCKHOLM—RECEPTION BY OSCAR II.

Leaving Kiel on the 1st of July, the American squadron fired the usual national salute on the 5th, amid the beautiful cluster of islands that shut the Venice of the North from the open sea. The passage from the Baltic to the city reminds one irresistibly of the beautiful Thousand Isles with which so many of your readers are familiar. The ships anchored on the evening of the 5th at Waxholm, twelve miles below the capital, the channel being too intricate to permit of their proceeding further inland. Their arrival was the signal for the immediate appearance of the Swedish "mosquito" fleet of light-draft gun-boats, sent down from Stockholm to receive the visitors. On the same evening the royal yacht Amazon brought down from the capital the American Minister, Gen. Andrews, with the message that the King had postponed his proposed trip to Russia to greet the Americans in person. On arriving at Stockholm the party were driven at once to the Royal Palace. King Oscar, a tall, fine-looking man, somewhat past the middle age, appeared in the audience hall as soon as he had been notified of the arrival of his guests. His Majesty wore the Swedish naval uniform, not only as a compliment to the visitors but probably to remind them that in by-gone times he had been "one of them," as his early life was spent in the Swedish Navy. Of this his cordial manner left no reason to doubt, his greeting being that of a brother officer in a similar service. His Majesty expressed much regret at having to leave Stockolm: "but," said he, "I have given orders that you shall be received as my own guests," and to judge from the result, they obey the royal mandates tolerably well in Sweden. In reply to a question from one of the officers, his Majesty said: "I look forward to my trip across the Baltic with great interest, as I am still fond of the sea. I like it so much better *than this duty*." At the close of the interview his Majesty replied to the Admiral's farewell by saying that it should be only an *au revoir*, as they would meet again in Russia. The King left on the same evening for Cronstadt, but his instructions as to the entertainment of his guests were most pleasantly observed.

ARRIVAL AT CRONSTADT—A NAVAL REVIEW.

Detained at the Waxholm anchorage by unfavorable weather, the Franklin and Alaska did not reach Cronstadt until the early morning of July 12. The vessels were met on their arrival off the harbor by an officer from the flag-ship Rurik, with an invitation from the Lord High Admiral to take part in a naval review, for which preparations were being made near the harbor forts. The invitation having been accepted, the American ships were given a position of honor as leading vessels of the central column of "heavies." Even at this early date (the review not taking place until the 17th) the assemblage of war-vessels presented a most imposing appearance. West of Fort Nicholas, a formidable battery defending the southern side of Constadt, were arranged four columns of vessels. The southern line was formed of the smaller craft, yachts and dispatch-boats. The tall, symmetrical spars and jaunty appearance of the leading vessel in this column were a guarantee of her nationality, and more than one keen eye had picked, her out as a Yankee craft before she hoisted her colors and displayed the well-known burgee of Loubat's yacht, the graceful Enchantress. North of the small-fry a column of seven single-turreted monitors formed a second line, headed by their flag-ship, the gun-boat Volga. Still further to the northward came seven wooden corvettes and frigates, including, as a rear guard, the St. Olaff and Vanadis, which, with the gun-boat Blenda, formed the Swedish contingent. The above-mentioned gun-boat was the last vessel in the fourth line of nine similar craft that formed the northern boundary of the van division. On one side of this fleet were the fortresses of Peter and Alexander, the southern line running from Fort Paul westward to battery No. 3. In the rear of this division lay the yacht Rurik, bearing the flag of the Grand Duke Constantine, the Lord High Admiral of Russia, under whose management the whole fleet had been placed. Immediately to the rear of his vessel and stretching far away to the westward were grouped the heavier ships, in three columns, double and three-turreted monitors to the southward; iron-clad gun-boats (led by the Duke of Edinburgh's yacht Osborne) on the north flank, and in the centre led by the Franklin and Alaska, the pick of the Russian iron-clad Navy, Peter the Great, an immense turreted ram, a project of Admiral Popoff's, and then the Peter and Paul, Sebastopol, Kreml, and Pervenentz, heavy iron-clad frigates, in the order named, the line ending with the Bogatyr and another corvette, the name of the former probably a familiar one to those who witnessed the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

THE RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

The Grand Duke Constantine repaired on board the flag-ship in person to welcome the Admiral to Russia, and to tender his thanks for the proposed participation of the Americans in the coming ceremony. When the Admiral expressed his acknowledgment of the honor accorded to his ships in placing them in the leading line, his Highness replied, pointing to the long rows of monitors: "You are here, Admiral, among the children of your gallant deed; it is only right that you should take the first place," a graceful compliment, which was duly appreciated by the naval men present. At a dinner, given the same evening aboard the Rurik, the Grand Duke spoke most feelingly of the intimate relations between the two countries, and proposed the health of "The President," which was received with all the honors.

A SCURRY THROUGH ST. PETERSBURG.

During the few days preceding the naval review the Americans busied themselves in a sort of steeplechase through the different sights of St. Petersburg, the time of their stay being unfortunately too limited to admit of extended visits anywhere. The magnificence of St. Isaac's; the gloomy grandeur of the Kazan Cathedral; the barbarously beautiful Hermitage, with its gaudy frescoes and treasures of art; the famous Winter palace; the fortress of St. Petersburg, church and castle in one, with the tombs of the Czars; the little hut, so carefully preserved and piously revered, where Peter the Great once held his court; the thousand and one monuments of departed monarchs or of glorious triumphs—all passed before them like the shifting scenes of a kaleidoscope. It was too much like the model railroad dinner—one mouthful, obtained by dint of much labor and bodily toil, and then—all aboard! The excursionists from the ships did their best under these discouraging circumstances, their uniforms being an "open sesame" to all places of amusement or interest, and their search for novelties much lightened by the kindly services of the Russian officers, who piloted them about in gallant style.

THE REVIEW AT KRASNOE SELO.

Meanwhile the official entertainments formed a part of the daily occupation of the Admiral and his suite. The Czar was at Peterhoff, the Russian Versailles, a beautiful palace and park opposite Cronstadt, on the southern side of the bay, with his guests, King Oscar II., of Sweden, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. On the 13th a grand review of the Imperial Guard and other troops took place at Krasnoe Sélo, fifteen miles from Peterhoff. The review was one of the most brilliant military pageants I have ever seen, over 50,000 men of the different arms being upon the field. The King of Sweden was the reviewing officer, attended by the Czar and a brilliant suite. A novelty to the American visitors was the presence in line of a large body of Circassians and Cossacks in their curious national costumes. The manœuvering was simply perfect; battalion after battalion of foot marched past, double company front, with uniform step, and with alignments such as columns of fours might envy; following them came the cavalry—walk, trot, gallop, walk—as the different signals rang out from the bugle, the changes being so instantaneous as to seem almost marvelous. Once, as a squadron of Circassians rode by, a signal was made to "wheel and charge," and this difficult movement was so perfect that even in the staff there was an unofficer-like "buzz" of approval, while the King of Sweden openly expressed his admiration, and as the squadron rode back the Czar himself said a few words of compliment. Instantly the air rang again with a mighty shout from the delighted troopers, as different from the regulation "cheer" as one can well imagine. It is not often that soldiers get such a compliment from the Emperor on the reviewing grounds, but that none ever deserved it more would be the testimony of all who witnessed the feat.

THE NAVAL REVIEW OF THE 17TH.

At noon precisely on the 17th the Emperor's yacht Derjawa, followed by two other small vessels as escort, appeared at the head of the in-shore line of vessels off Cronstadt. The presence of the Czar was at once acknowledged by all the vessels manning yards, (or turrets, as the case might be,) but no further demonstration was made until the yacht had passed down the centre of the van division and anchored abreast of the Rurik. As she came to, the Emperor's standard was hauled down, and the blue and yellow of Sweden took its place at the Derjawa's mainmast-head. Then from every fort and every vessel of the great fleet the national salute came thundering forth, mingled with the cheers of the seamen and the martial strains of the Swedish and Russian national anthems. Nothing I have ever seen afloat could equal this imposing display; the review at Portsmouth in 1867, in honor of the Sultan, and considered a magnificent spectacle, was far inferior to this. Fancy a fleet whose line of anchorage covered a space of nearly two miles and a half, treble columns, with fifty vessels of war in the line, many of them among the most formidable ships afloat, add to this the shouts of the men, the roar of the artillery, the clash of the music, and you have a scene not to be forgotten. After a short visit to the Swedish flag-ship, the imperial barge came alongside of the Franklin, and the Czar, King Oscar, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Czarowitch, and his pretty wife, the Princess Dagmar, with a large retinue, came on board the American vessel, where the imperial standard was hoisted at the main. The Grand Duke Constantine presented the officers to the Czar, the King of Sweden greeting them as previous Stockholm acquaintances, with a cheery, "How are you all now, gentlemen?" which provoked an audible smile from some of the "unterrified." The imperial party inspected the ship throughout, praising her appearance very highly, and seeming especially surprised by the prevailing neatness. In truth, that seems the most noticeable feature of our Yankee men-of-war as compared with those of other nationalities, most of which are anything but successful in that respect.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE VISITORS.

At the Krasnoe-Selo review, where the Americans were seated in the Empress' pavilion, directly opposite the reviewing officers, I had seen the Czar again for the first time since the memorable Summer day in Paris in 1867, when Berezowsky attempted his life. When on board the Franklin I had an opportunity of viewing him still more closely. Time has wrought its inevitable changes, but the dignified bearing, the firm set of the lips, and the clear eye of the great ruler of all the Russias are as of old. His character lies written on his face, a proud, determined, but kind-hearted and liberal-minded man. His brother Constantine has the appearance common to many aristocratic Englishmen that the British cut of his whiskers seems to increase still further. But in spite of his grave, reserved appearance, his Highness can crack a joke and enjoy one with the best of them, and many are the stories told by his officers in corroboration thereof. Among the suite I noticed a tall, distinguished looking officer, with iron-gray hair, a quiet, rather sad-looking face, and a decided stamp of superiority about his whole appearance. Though he appeared in the uniform of a general officer of engineers I could not place him at first, but on inquiry I found how much he deserved attention as the commander of Sebastopol, the famous Todleben. I was no longer surprised at his being one of the very few present who wore the Cross of St. George, a decoration that the Czar himself does not wear, as being one reserved, in his opinion, "for those to whom the country is indebted for deliverance from imminent danger or for heroic efforts to that end."

On leaving the Franklin, as the imperial standard was hauled down it was saluted as before by the American flag-ship and all the vessels and forts. The Emperor then repaired on board his yacht, signalled to the fleet his commendation and thanks, and on his way back to Peterhoff passed close to the Franklin, bowing repeatedly in answer to the salutes from that ship and the Alaska. On the same evening the Grand Duke Constantine conveyed officially to Admiral Worden the thanks of the Czar for his reception on board, coupled with an invitation to attend an evening fête at Peterhoff on the following day.

FETE AT PETERHOFF.

This closing scene in the gala week was fully equal to any of the other magnificent displays that had previously taken place. For miles the grounds in the vicinity of the Czar's Summer palace were illuminated *a giorno* with colored lanterns; the palace and the islands on the lake, the "*pièce des suisses*" of the park were one mass of lights of every kind. Even the walks winding about in every direction were traced in glowing devices of every hue. On one of the largest islands all the invited guests were assembled to witness a ballet by the imperial troupe, after which an elegant collation was served, the fête concluding with a brilliant display of fireworks.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden left on the evening of the 19th for Stockholm, his squadron being accompanied by all the vessels of the van division. All the ships in the harbor were brilliantly illuminated in his honor. As the Vanadis passed the American flag-ship, during a pause in the cheering, the King sang out, "Good night, Admiral, and *bon voyage*," a compliment instantly acknowledged by three times three from the Yankee men-of-war.

DEPARTURE FTOM CRONSTADT.

On the following morning the American vessels got under way and left the harbor, escorted by the Peter the Great to the offing, the Russian vessels of the rear division, at anchor, saluting the Admiral's flag with thirteen guns. With a short visit to Copenhagen, where the Juniata is expected to join, the northern cruise of our squadron will terminate, the vessels touching at Flushing and Plymouth on their return to Gibraltar and the Mediterranean.

RESULTS OF THE CRUISE.

While there will be quite a general satisfaction among the members of the squadron when the fatted calf of welcome has been killed for good, and the quiet of ordinary routine is restored, there are few who do not appreciate the advantages to the country of a trip of this kind. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the interest taken by the mass of foreigners in anything American—in that far-off country which in spite of its original ideas of government seems to enjoy such great prosperity. It was touching to find among the thousands of visitors who flocked to see the strangers, many who came hundreds of miles to have one glimpse of the Stars and Stripes, for the sake of personal associations, or with the thought of some friend or relative who had left the Fatherland for a new home beyond the seas. The universal cordiality of the welcome extended to our ships by German, Swede, and Russ alike is most gratifying to all who feel that even in this slight way some knowledge may be gained by them of the great country of which they so often hear. While it is a subject of general regret that these visits could not have been made in more modern types of naval architecture, one finds not a little consolation for this drawback in the high terms of praise accorded to the *personnel* of the squadron. No notice of their movements has appeared in any journal unaccompanied by the highest terms of praise of the officers and men, and in every port especial mention has been made of the splendid bearing of the officers and the discipline and efficiency of their subordinates.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

THE RESULT STILL IN DOUBT—THE MAJORITY EITHER WAY NOT OVER TWO.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 8.—Returns received during the past two days leave the result of the election still in doubt. Both parties claim a majority of the delegates, and it may be several days before the result is definitely known, as several extreme western counties are yet to be heard from. It is not probable that the majority will exceed two either way.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL CLEAR AGAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—About 600 yards or 1,200 tons of rock fell from the roof of the Hoosac Tunnel Friday night, near section 10,003. The rock was supported by heavy timbers, and its fall was hastened by excavations which had been made preparatory to the brick arching. All the men that could be utilized were at once put to work to remove the obstructions, and freight trains are running to-night and passenger travel will be resumed to-morrow.

A CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLE-SCULL RACE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—Articles of agreement were signed here last night between Henry Coulter and Evan Morris for a five-mile single-scull race, $500 a side and the championship of the United States, the race to be rowed on Sept. 11, weather permitting, within twenty miles of this city, and the course to be chosen within the present week.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

CASTING ABOUT FOR A GOVERNOR.

THE NEW-YORK WORLD NOT REGARDED BY ITS PARTY—GOV. INGERSOLL LIKES THE POSITION—HON. RICHARD D. HUBBARD'S FITNESS FOR THE OFFICE—THE ATTEMPT TO SELL VOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875.

The New-York *World* has recently announced that the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut would be Col. F. B. Loomis, of New-London; but the trouble is that the *World* is in no condition to express the voice of the Democrats of this State, as it is looked upon with disfavor by the party generally, because of its unsteady course; and its predictions, therefore, have no sort of significance beyond possibly indicating the views of a few men who may be considered outside the State as possessing leadership, but who in reality have no controlling influence in conventions. During the session of the Legislature a representative of the *World* came here, and vigorously sought to prevail upon certain Democrats of standing to aid in the extension of its circulation as a means of spreading political gospel, but he was very plainly told that it would be impossible to establish it in the good will of the party followers, who had long since ignored it as an untrustworthy party organ. A member of the Democratic State Committee was heard to say that THE TIMES, though an acknowledged Republican paper, was read more generally by Democrats, because its political news was accurate and intelligent; readers in Connecticut could obtain from its columns trustworthy information concerning political movements in the State which it did not seem in the power of any other New-York daily to secure.

The mention of Col. Loomis' name as a probable candidate for Governor next Spring opens the way for a statement of the situation which readers in both parties will be interested in. Col. Loomis himself has no doubt aspirations for the honor of a nomination, and he has been flattered considerably by the party managers for the purpose of keeping his pecuniary allowances for campaign purposes alive; but really there has never been any serious thought among any considerable number of Democrats of bringing his name prominently before a State convention. One paper has employed his name repeatedly, though in a vein of sarcasm so poorly concealed that the glimmer of it could be discovered in any first-class asylum for the blind. He will never be a candidate for Governor unless the party loses its head in a flood of humor and seeks to perpetrate a joke upon the people.

The constitutional amendment providing for Fall elections will undoubtedly be ratified by the people in October, and, if so, it will take effect next year, so that the person elected Governor next April will serve only till the 1st of January following. In November his successor will be chosen to serve for two years, the election occurring on the same day as the Presidential election. Gov. Ingersoll, now in office, positively declined to accept a nomination last Spring, and only at the last moment dictated his terms, which were that if the convention should unanimously nominate him he should not feel at liberty to ignore the compliment. It has been known that the Governor's chief objection to holding the office was its insignificant salary of $2,000, and a fruitless effort was made in the last Legislature to increase it to $4,000; but it is said now that the Governor himself finds that in reality his law practice has increased in important cases, and his friends think that these cases have come to him in part because of his prominence in politics; and, again, he has made his son, a minor, who has this year become old enough to perform the duties, his executive secretary, an office worth $1,600 and fees, in all amounting to $2,000 probably—making the place for father and son less burdensome than formerly. While generally Gov. Ingersoll has made a fair Executive, and has sustained himself well on all public occasions, yet he is not so beloved by his own party as some of the Democratic papers claim. He was last nominated on the ground of availability wholly. In some parts of the State there is a strong feeling against him, because of what is deemed his partiality in making appointments, which have largely been confined to persons residing in his own part of the State—in some cases a reward of personal friends and relatives. But he may continue to be an available candidate for another term, and if he should indicate a desire to run again there would be no strong opposition. It is probable, however, that the whole ticket will be changed—if not in April, then assuredly in November—and the new deal will place at the head of the ticket either Hon. Richard D. Hubbard or Hon. Charles M. Pond, of this city, with the chances favoring the former, who is altogether the best man, being in many respects the intellectual equal of any man in New-England. It is no extravagance to concede to Mr. Hubbard remarkable mental powers. Confessedly the ablest lawyer in the State, he is also a gentleman of ripe culture in literature and art. He lacks, however, that peculiar quality of Democratic statesmanship which arouses the "boys"—a quality very conspicuous in great men like Senator Eaton, whose vehemence is his strongest point. As Governor of the State he would fill the office with grace and dignity, and always with the highest honor. He has served in Congress one term, and was defeated as a candidate for Governor in 1872 by Gov. Jewell. All present indications point him out as the succeeding candidate. When the ticket is changed, Hon. Charles Durand, of Derby, late Speaker of the House, will come in as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

THE HARTWELL BRIBERY CASE.

My attention has just been called to a card in the Bridgeport *Farmer*, purporting to be signed by Mr. Oliver S. Hartwell, Democratic member of the late Legislature from New-Milford, Litchfield County. This is the person who was singled out in this correspondence as one of the venal and corrupt crowd whose votes on a certain question were offered for sale. I stated that Mr. Hartwell, on the night before a vote on an important matter was to be taken in the House, went to two gentlemen and wanted $300 for his own vote and the votes of eleven others. Mr. Hartwell, in his card, if it is his card, challenges the correspondent "to prove to the House and the world where I ever received a dollar for my vote and by whom." I have not said that in this particular transaction he received any money—only that he asked for some and named the amount by raising the fingers of his right hand to make the figures clear. But he goes on to say: "I have approached no person or persons offering myself or others, for any consideration whatever, and I demand the proof." If the meaning of this is that he did not do precisely what I have charged in this correspondence, then he is mistaken. He did ask money for his vote, and making no headway at first renewed his application the next morning. All this is susceptible of the highest proof, and as THE TIMES has the names of the chief witnesses in its possession—furnished by me when the charge was made—I beg that it will retain them for such use as may be necessary when Mr. Hartwell places himself where I can be summoned into court to face him.

CRUISE OF THE YACHT FLEET.

SUNDAY AT NEWPORT—THE START FOR NEW-BEDFORD AND MARTHA'S VINEYARD—CUPS TO BE SAILED FOR AT NEWPORT ON THE RETURN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—This has been an off day with the fleet, and all the yachts are lying quietly at their moorings. The Comet has joined us, but is not likely to proceed further than New-Bedford, the next objective point of our cruise. We start for that port in the morning, and will sail thence to Martha's Vineyard, after which it is intended to return to Newport. Then we shall have about four days of racing. Cups are to be presented by Messrs. Kingsland, Garner, and Kane, who fill the positions of Commodore, Vice Commodore, and Rear Commodore of the squadron, and by Mr. Bennett, who, although he has retired a good deal from yachting of late, is still remembered pleasantly for his pluck and adventure upon the water. The desirability of keeping the fleet together has suggested the holding of the races after the return from New-Bedford and Martha's Vineyard.

THE SWOLLEN RIVERS.

A CREVASSE ON THE MISSISSIPPI ABOVE ISLAND NO. 10—OPINION OF BOATMEN OF THE EXTENT OF THE RISE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—The river continues to rise steadily at this point, and has risen an inch during the past twenty four hours. Capt. Crane, of the Belle of Memphis, reports that a crevasse formed at Willis' plantation, at Donaldson Point, just above Island No. 10, on Friday night, which swept over that plantation of about 3,000 acres, and thence to St. Francis' Valley. This doubtless caused the river to come to a stand here yesterday, and not a crevasse at Bradley's, as at first supposed. A large volume of water is now running through the St. Francis River, which will afford relief to the plantations on the Mississippi side to Helena, but greatly increases the danger on the Arkansas side, and planters on that shore between here and Helena are working on the levees in the rear to protect their lands from that direction. The water now stands four inches below the flood of the past Spring, and two feet and four inches below the great flood of 1867. As a decline of an inch is reported at Cairo to-day, old steam-boat men predict that the flood will not exceed that of last Spring.

LONG BRANCH.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MUSICIAN—A DRUNKEN WOMAN RESCUED FROM DEATH ON THE RAILROAD.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 8.—Last evening Mr. William Hetterick, a musician at the Howland Hotel, after playing at the hop, walked out upon the bluff, where he fell dead of heart disease. He was fifty-two years of age, and resided at No. 39 Rivington street, New-York. He leaves a wife. This morning a committee of the Musical Lodge of New-York arrived and took charge of his remains.

The excursion train from New-York this morning brought down 1,290 excursionists. Over 600 people were in bathing at one time in front of the Ocean Hotel.

As the 5 o'clock express train for New-York was leaving the depot this afternoon Bridget Mahoney, of New-York, who was intoxicated, attempted to jump on the cars. She missed her footing and fell beneath the train, when Mr. Charles Cahn, of New-York, who saw the accident, at the risk of his life, seized the woman and dragged her uninjured from under the wheels. Conductor Bowen immediately stopped the train, greatly to the relief of the 1,200 passengers on board, one-half of whom had witnessed the accident.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—1 A. M.—Clear weather prevails in all the districts. Light rains prevailed during the day on the Atalantic and Gulf coasts. The barometer has risen slightly in the Southern States, with southerly winds and no decided change in the temperature; it has risen in the lower lake region and remained stationary in the remaining districts, with slight changes of temperature. The Ohio River has risen seven inches at Evansville, and two feet and two inches at Pittsburg, and fallen three feet at Cincinnati and five inches at Louisville. The Mississippi has risen two inches at Memphis and three inches at Vicksburg, and fallen one inch at Cairo and twenty-five inches at St. Louis. The Missouri has fallen sixteen inches at Kansas City.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the lower lakes, and the Middle States, generally clear weather will prevail during Monday, with a slight rise of temperature, light southerly to northerly winds, and no decided change in barometer.

For the upper lakes, the Mississippi, and the Lower Missouri Valleys, the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, warmer, clear, or fair weather during the day, with south-east to south-west winds and stationary or slowly falling barometer, probably followed by rain in the Upper Mississippi Valley and Minnesota.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or clearing and warmer weather, with light south-east to south-west winds, and stationary or rising barometer.

The Ohio River will fall at stations above Evansville, and has probably reached its maximum height at stations below.

The Mississippi will continue to fall at stations above Cairo, and will remain stationary or fall slightly at Cairo. It will rise slightly at Memphis and Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	68°	70°	3:30 P. M.	75°	81°
6 A. M.	69°	70°	6 P. M.	73°	78°
9 A. M.	70°	72°	9 P. M.	68°	75°
12 M.	72°	77°	12 P. M.	65°	73°

Average temperature yesterday..........74½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........70°

WESLEY GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The last meeting of the series of national camp-meetings for 1875 will begin at Wesley Grove, near Goshen, N. Y., on the 25th inst., and continue ten days. Rev. J. S. Inskip, President of the National Camp-meeting Association, will have charge. A large attendance is anticipated.

BISHOP CUMMINS AT NEWBURG.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Bishop Cummins, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached to a large congregation in this city to-day, and took steps to organize a church of that denomination here. Legal notice of an election of wardens and vestrymen, to be held Aug. 25, was given.

THE LATE ANDREW JOHNSON.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 8.—A meeting of citizens was held at the Exposition Building last night to express their sorrow at the death of ex-President Johnson. The meeting was addressed by Henry Craft, Judge Pierce, and Capt. T. W. Brown. Resolutions setting forth the life and services of the deceased and the loss to the State by his death were adopted.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

THE YOSEMITE WONDERS RIVALED.

THE MESAS OF ARIZONA—A WEALTH OF MARVELOUS NATURAL FORMATIONS—NATURE IMITATING ART—CANON BLANCO AND ITS SIGHTS—A COUNTRY GIVEN UP TO DESOLATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT WINGATE, New Mexico, Saturday, July 24, 1875.

We left Tierra Amavilla to enter a section of Arizona and the north-west corner of New-Mexico, reputed to be so wild, desolate, and unknown that our undertaking was threatened with the chance of many privations and no little peril. We were advised to fill our canteens and trust in Providence at the start, and were told that we would not find any running streams in a distance of ninety miles; that the only water would be found in springs far apart, and pools formed by rains. The prospect was not encouraging. Parts of the territory had never been explored before, and the remainder was known only to a few cattle-herders and Indians. It was a treacherous country, moreover, with many quick-sands and marshes, in which the horses might suddenly sink too deep to be recovered. A skirmish with marauding Utes in the Washington Pass was also counted among the possibilities, and our food supplies were limited to twenty-one days, the shortest time in which the journey could be made. So, with little in our favor and much against us, we started out. Soon after leaving the town we entered the desert—a region of high table-lands, *mesas*, in the Spanish, from 7,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, by which the country for miles is divided into deep channels, like the dry courses of a stream winding among innumerable islands. These *mesas* are not like mountains except in height. They rise 400 or 500 feet from the plain by a precipitous slope of rock and sand, fostering forests of dwarf pine and fir, above which is a distinct belt of sandstone strata reaching to the summit. But their summits, instead of having the craggy formation of a mountain, roll off into table-lands, heavily timbered and occasionally marshy. As we stand in one of the cañons that divide them, some of them resemble great iron-clads, with projecting rams at the bows, and are oblong in shape; others are in the form of rotundas, the same height from the plain all around, and others again rise from the level by an easy slope, ending in a superb bluff several hundred feet high. They are one of the most curious features of Western scenery, and are more impressive than many higher forms. The sandstone strata is miraculously varied in color. Sometimes it is a decided yellow, with a vein of blood-red running through it; sometimes a metallic dark green, like bronze, and sometimes a faint shade of blue. Both strong chemical hues and mild intermediate tints abound, and are equally bewildering in their intensity and delicacy. The constitution of the *mesas* is not less remarkable than their color. Usually they comprise the ordinary successive layers of rock, but in some instances the walls are built, as by hand, of small rectangular blocks laid as methodically as the bricks of a house. A commoner formation consists of large square slabs, two or three inches in thickness, and thin, slate-like sheets, rough on the edge.

THE CITY OF MARVELS.

About ten miles from Tierra Amavilla we crossed a portion of the level paved with square blocks of water deposit sandstone, as evenly and apparently with as much design as Broadway is paved, and out of the crevices between these blocks, growing from them, to all appearances, was a thick battalion of pines. At another point we saw a *mesa* with a slanting abutment, at least 400 feet high, erected with the same precision and in the same manner. A photograph or wood-engraving cannot give any idea of the wonders of the *mesas*, the peculiarity of which is in their profuse color. The surrounding land is an untilled solitude, with scarce a single attractive feature. The soil is either white or yellow, and affords slender support to a multitude of sage bushes with bodies gnarled and knotted like the children of infirmity, the leaden hue of which spreads itself over the plain until it seems to be a slowly-rising mist. Where the *mesas* are the pines on the slopes are blots of sombre greenness, enlivened by the chromatic belt of sandstone, and a crown of fresher vegetation above. The white earth, the grayish green of the shrubs, the strangely variegated and ponderous rocks, together reveal a new phase of nature, for the like of which I can only refer the reader to his own imagination. Underneath the sage bushes the purple flower of the wild verbena grows—how, in the parched soil that seems too sterile for the commonest weeds, is a mystery; and the savage cactus, bristling with vindictive thorns, blossoms in a flower as tender-looking as a rose-bud. The *mesas* are the work of water acting on friable rock and clay, and their history is to be read in every ditch. The composition of the earth is such that after a storm it is mapped with vertical fissures ready to yield to the next fall of rain, and constantly enlarging into wide channels, which will anon encircle and work out a whole tract of land. The smallest drain has stratified walls, sheer from the level to the stream, and in some places we found a circular basin, dry, yet more verdant than the surrounding country, inclosed by the same kind of perpendicular walls, varying from three to five feet in height.

Our first day's march from Tierra Amavilla was short and comfortable, and we camped for the night on the Chama, obtaining some speckled trout for supper. But on the second day we traveled twenty-five miles in order to reach a muddy little creek, with water of the color and thickness, without the flavor, of a rich cream. On the third day we made nearly twenty-nine miles in a heavy storm, through a section equaling, and probably surpassing, the famous Yellowstone region in its natural wonders. As in the latter valley, the principal rocks are of mutable sandstone, wrought by wind, dust, and rain into forms of inconceivable beauty. There is less of the grotesque than in the wonder-land of Montana, or in Colorado's Garden of the Gods, however, for nature has here wrought the phenomenal without running riot. From our camp we ascended a hill belonging to a ridge that partly incloses a small valley, walled in on the opposite side by white cliffs, ornamented with scroll-work as by the chisel of a sculptor. The ridge undulates by an easy grade toward the middle, where it descends into a wide gap, opening a vista of mountains beyond, and in the centre of this break a conical peak lifts its head, flanked by two smaller elevations of similar shape. The earth, where the pines have left it bare, consists of patches of white and carmine, which, combined with the color of the cliffs, produce an extraordinary and very pretty effect. As we crossed the valley, the clouds, coursing in ragged shreds, fell lower and lower upon the hills, altering their outlines beyond recognition, and finally blotting them out altogether. But thus far we had only arrived at the portals of a city of marvels. We followed a trail among great bowlders of sandstone on to a plain, the rain falling more heavily upon us, and our plodding horses sinking up to the knees in mud, until we came to a grove of pines, with dripping and glistening branches, and emerging from that we discovered a scene such as John might have dreamed of on Patmos—not of abnormal masses of rock tumbled together out of unshapely chaos, but the prospect of a fair city full of beautiful forms and colors. You can probably recall pictures of Italy in which all kinds of tints are pervaded by a golden haze that leaves them clear and brilliant while reducing them to a degree of softness and mellowness like the wistful bluish-gray of a Summer evening's sky. Think, then, of such a picture realized with all its subtilty of color; think of an amphitheatre of miraculous buildings, fanciful in form and as fresh looking as polished granite, composed of well defined belts of mauve, violet, yellow, pink, gray, blue, and a score of other hues; think of Constantinople, or some other Oriental city, with its shabbiness weeded out, and only the palaces with the graceful minarets left, and from these thoughts you may gather an idea of the view that was disclosed to us as we came out of the pine grove. First we saw a pyramid—a form which nature seems especially fond of multiplying—200 feet high; at its base a shade of violet, which blends with an earthy brown that is next in the ribs of color surrounding it. Above these a line of carmine extends, melting into a soft rose-color, which by almost imperceptible degrees changes to a carmine again, and the apex is only reached by an infinite variety of the most astonishing chromatic transformations. Next, as we advanced, we saw a larger and more complicated structure—two towers connected by a wall in front, with an arrow-like spire midway between them; and for miles further our interest was sustained by similar and no less picturesque rocks, some like crescent-shaped fortresses, others pointed and slim as needles, others fairly round like water-batteries, and still others with the fret-work arches, the solid abutments and spires of great Gothic cathedrals. In some places the stones have been eroded into thousands of little cells, like a worm-eaten piece of wood from the tropics, and occasionally a great split opens into a darksome cavern many feet deep. One of the strangest things about this strange region is its mutability. It is more or less changed every year; the soft clay that coats the sandstone is pitted with the prints of a million rain-drops, and the water in every little channel is as varicolored as the rocks themselves. You are amazed at the metamorphoses that a thousand years must have wrought, ever weaving fresh shapes and obliterating old ones out of this friable stone, while the main rocky range that is not far away has remained unaltered and immovable through all the ages.

THE CANON BLANCO.

Exactly at midday we reached the summit of the continental divide, the boundary separating the waters that flow into the Pacific from those that flow into the Atlantic, and that night we made a "dry" camp. It was technically called a "dry" camp, because it was far from any spring or river, but it was a very wet camp indeed to us. The rain that had fallen in torrents ceased as we pitched our tents on a sloppy mud bank, on which innumerable bear-tracks were imprinted, and toward 8 o'clock the welcome cry of "supper!" aroused at least one member of the expedition from melancholy reveries on lost comforts. But we had scarcely taken our seats at the frail table, improvised out of the mess-chests, when a loud peal of thunder was heard overhead, and the next moment the rain came upon us with renewed force, driving us into our tents and thoroughly drenching our food, bedding, and clothing. For five days following we had much to discourage us. Our water was gathered from mud-puddles by the way, and remained as thick as gruel after four or five filtrations. The mules went thirsty and hungry. Little good grass could be found for them, and their backs broke into horrible sores in our long marches in search of pools. A fresh bone was visible in my horse's side for several mornings, and I am afraid to think of how many ribs the unfortunate animal might not have developed had we not soon found some fair grazing. But we had much to be thankful for, withal. Lieut. Morrison's experience was of great advantage to us, and saved us from many sufferings and delays. We were fortunate, too, in striking the rainy season, which is distinguished from the dry season by a shower of about thirty minutes' duration every afternoon. From the continental divide we traveled westward to the Cañon Blanco, which is inclosed by the same kind of rock and pliable clay as that which we had already seen in so many uncommon forms. A gritty yellow stone, exceedingly light in color, is also abundant, and is corroded into weird images like those in Monument Park, half suggestive of the supernatural and half suggestive of the preposterous. There is a notable tendency in much Western scenery to look like something artificial. Nature seems to be ever striving to dissemble and make believe that her work is the work of man. In a branch of the Cañon Blanco we looked down upon a group of sandstones with a striking semblance to handsome modern buildings,—one, for instance, rising by terraces to a cupola, each terrace being supported by regular lines of pillars. Next to this a crescent of pillars upholds a cornice, adorned by fret-work of extreme delicacy; and further on a mass of stone counterfeits the old building of the Chicago Board of Trade. Some of the *mesas*, too, dissimilar from those seen in the earlier part of our journey, have bluffs formed by distinct rows of semicircular columns, which diminish in size from the base to the culminating point, and have the appearance of a rich mottled granite. The sturdy pines thrust themselves into the remotest nooks and corners, and find nutriment where no other living thing is seen.

It is related in an old legend that when the work of creation was finished the devil was filled with envy, and endeavored to produce another earth of his own design. He toiled and toiled with water, fire, and wind, and at last lifted volcanic Iceland, with its fells and jokulls, out of the sea. The same legend might be easily adapted to the country we explored beyond the Cañon Blanco, which is so completely desolate that not more than twenty whites have ever dared to enter it. It is a land without water, without game, or a single thing to sustain life—a blot on the fair earth, an irredeemable waste, indescribably dreary. Parts of it consisted of alkali flats, without other vegetation than the intolerably pertinacious sage-bush and parts of undulating plains, stretching monotonously for scores of miles. Hour after hour the mules plod through the valleys between the low knolls that divide the plains into troughs like the hollows of the sea, and hour after hour the vision is limited to the dull, gray walls of these abominable unvaried basins, which weigh down the mind and heart. Other parts consist of lava-beds, black with the crusted froth of extinct craters, and rugged with cliffs and caverns. But another part, consisting of alkali sand-dunes, is drier, hotter, and drearier than the flats or the plains. When the sun shines, as it often does with awful fierceness, the glaring whiteness of the sand almost blinds the traveler, and when the wind blows, as it as often does with corresponding violence, the particles of dust flying in the air almost choke him. Sometimes, when a perfect calm prevails, a shrieking blast, as loud and harsh as a chorus of wolves, startles you from a reverie, and an instant afterward you are in the midst of a terrific whirlwind of sand and pebbles, which are carried thousands of feet into the air. I will not undertake to enumerate all the curses of this accursed country, however. To do so would be a greater tax on my Christian patience than my supply of that commodity will endure. The course of a mean little creek, dignified into the name of Rio Chaco, straggles through the desert, filled at times with a sluggish mass of yellow mud, and this, with some pools, also muddy, afforded us the nearest approach to water we found in a march of seven days. I have said that the country contains no game—that any one who should be lost would starve to death—but I ought not to omit mention of a thousand crawling things that infest it. Rattlesnakes are numerous enough to make us look carefully before each step, and a deadly species of the centipede, about five inches long and a quarter of an inch in diameter—a light, watery looking reptile with black claws—has an aggressive way of insinuating itself among the bedding. Once in a while a coyote looks at you from behind a sage bush, and runs away with his conscience-stricken tail forlornly limp. A strange little flesh-colored insect, with big black eyes and a mouth altogether out of proportion to its other features, which the Mexicans call "Child of the Earth," on account of its grotesquely human appearance, is also seen occasionally; and as for beetles that stand on their heads and wave their tails at you, beetles that toddle away dissolving themselves into a liquid which they squirt at you in their retreat; beetles with wings, teeth, and stings; lizards large and small, swift and slow, plain and variegated in color—these are too common to call for notice.

THE HOME OF THE AZTECS.

Yet, all over this region, so worthless and deserted now, positive evidences are found that it was once populated by a civilized and numerous race—probably the Aztecs—of whom the Pueblo Indians are the descendants. On the banks of the Chaco, south-west of the Cañon Blanco, stands a magnificent ruin, named Pueblo Pintado, meaning in English Painted Town, of which three stories and cellars remain in an excellent state of preservation. I counted ninety-four separate rooms on the ground-floor alone, and there are signs of a fourth and possibly a fifth story. The walls measure from about one to three feet in breadth, and are built of solid blocks of stone, variable in size and hewn with the greatest nicety. The minutest crevice is filled like a piece of mosaic work, with bits of stone that exactly fit it; and though no mortar has been used, this patch-work is as firm as a solid piece of rock. The exterior walls are formed of two thicknesses of stone, with a filling of adobe between, which gives them a breadth of nearly four feet, and renders them almost impregnable. The windows and doors open upon an interior court-yard, this arrangement evidently being part of a general plan of fortification, and the court-yard contains several sunken chambers with circular walls marvelously perfect. No savant has ever determined positively to what race the occupants of this and the numerous similar ruins scattered over the country belonged. Neither whites nor Indians have any traditions concerning them, and only one thing is certain, that whoever the builders were they possessed a practical knowledge of the art of fortification and architecture, an amount of good taste and the means to gratify it, that entitle them to a high place in the scale of civilization. The modern Pueblo Indians are a race that have never been hostile to the whites. The dwellings of as many as a hundred families are sometimes concentrated in one large building, like the ruins in its arrangement, except that the several stories, instead of being built one over the other, recede as a flight of stairs. These people worship a sacred fire perpetually glowing in a subterranean chamber, and they believe that should this vestal flame expire the race cannot survive. The trace between them and the dwellers of Pueblo Pintado is indistinct, but it exists, and offers an absorbing study to the student who wishes to elucidate it. Scraps of pottery, figured with animals, flowers, and rings, are found in the greatest profusion near the ruins; also in places where no signs of a building remain, and many interesting specimens have been sent to the Smithsonian Institute by the expedition.

As we came out of the desert a line of mountains appeared against the horizon, which we knew to be the Chaska range. In the distance they did not promise much gratification to our wearied eyes, but when we entered them by the Washington Pass, a break about midway in the range, we were satiated with their beauties. The foliage is varied and luxuriant. Pines grow to a height of eighty feet, and the cottonwood forms itself into canopies, beneath the grateful shade of which the earth is carpeted with mosses and wild flowers in prodigious variety. There are Alpine bluebells of the tenderest blue; roses, red, white, and yellow, of the most exquisite fragrance; large buttercups and daisies that might have been wafted from English meadows; purple-flowered morning glories, and a large, delicate plant, which blossoms in three lavender-colored leaves, mottled near the end, like the wings of a brown butterfly. We went over the foothills into the valleys where gigantic boulders lay wrapped in mosses and ferns, and through labyrinths of shrubs and trees until we came to the mouth of the Pass. Here we stood at the foot of a long, narrow slope of the brightest green grass, traversed by a brook that tumbled over several ledges in its descent. It was a natural clearing, with dense forests on each side, and at the head, rising far above the giant pines, were two massive rock towers, one of which we christened Niblack's Peak, out of compliment to the meteorologist of the party, a son of Hon. William E. Niblack, of Indiana. Following the trail up and over the loose stones, we then reached a ravine where the foliage was thicker than ever, spreading and entangling itself into beautiful arches and festoons of branch and leaf. A little further on was another clearing locked in by the walls of the pass, and in this primitive solitude we pitched our tents for the night. We were now within the Navajo Indian Reservation, and were visited by many chiefs and squaws. The Navajos are a peaceable tribe, a good-looking tribe, and an honest tribe as Indians go. The squaws have wondrously fine arms and ankles, and flashing black eyes. Their laugh is low and musical and tender. The chiefs are amiable, slightly built, and handsome, also. But before a person has been among them for a week, a feeling of utter disgust and contempt for them overcomes him. They are mendacious, lazy, and filthy in the extreme. When they cannot find a chance to steal they will beg, for dinner, tobacco, or anything else available. Most of them, too, are horribly tainted with diseases introduced by the whites, and as we approached Fort Wingate we met several squaws ordered away from that post on account of their loathsome condition. Our party has now been in the field six weeks, and since leaving Fort Garland we have not spent a single idle day. Our pack-train is as light as possible, and we do not carry a thing that is not absolutely necessary. Lieut. Wheeler's experience has demonstrated that the smaller a party is the more effective it can be, and for this reason we have dispensed with the military escort which has been offered to us at the forts on our route. For the same reason our food is of the most frugal kind, and is limited in quantity to our actual needs.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CAMP-MEETING.

A GREAT GATHERING OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL PEOPLE—ADVANTAGES OF THE CAMP GROUND—ADDRESSES BY REV. EDWARD EGGLESTON, REV. WOLCOTT CALKINS, AND OTHERS—A PLEA FOR CHILDREN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAIR POINT, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, N. Y., }
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1875. }

The Sunday-school Assembly now in session here is the greatest gathering of Sunday-school people ever massed on this continent for more than the service of a single day. Several thousand people are encamped here, and notwithstanding the heavy rains of the last few days and nights the camp is not drowned out. The camp grounds are finely adapted for the purpose for which they are used, and as they have been a popular resort for Methodist camping purposes for several years they are in a state of completeness which makes them a quite respectable abiding place for a few days. Overcoats, shawls, and rubber shoes are in great demand, and there is, notwithstanding occasional gleams of sunshine, a general feeling of dampness in the whole company. But for the enthusiasm of the occasion most of the campers might be expected to shake with fever and ague, or to suffer the pangs of rheumatism. The idea of holding a mammoth Sunday-school camp at this place was conceived by Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, a gentleman of considerable wealth and prominence in Sunday-school work. His enterprise, together with that of Rev. John H. Vincent, D. D., who is in chief editorial charge of the Sunday-school interests of the Methodist Church resulted in the holding of the first of these assemblies on these grounds last year. That assembly was an immense success. It was well organized and engineered, and the people flocked to it by the thousands. Now they come in greater crowds than before, and this year's assembly is in every respect better than that of last year. "Chautauqua" has become a national watch-word among Sunday-school teachers everywhere. Fair Point is the post office name of the place. It is on Lake Chautauqua, about eighteen miles from Jamestown, which is at the southern end of the lake, and three miles from Mayville, which is at the northern end. Chautauqua Lake is more crooked than any ram's horn, and as beautiful in scenery as it is crooked in shape. About a dozen small steam-boats do a lively business on it in carrying passengers, and come into pretty sharp competition with each other.

The exercises of this Sunday-school commenced yesterday afternoon in a damp way, and continued throughout the evening. But with chattering teeth and bodies wrapped in shawls, and sitting on half-wet board seats, the amount of comfort enjoyed was small. Nevertheless, the people made the best of their disadvantages, and retired to rest in water-soaked tents and dampened cottages, hopeful for better things this morning. This morning opened with a steady and gentle drizzle which continued till near noon. But the prayerful devotions were held in the tents before breakfast, and after breakfast the campers met in sections for drill in normal class studies, under charge of a number of experts in this line of work, to each of whom a section was assigned. There are two principal places here for the gathering of a great congregation. The largest and best is at the "preacher's stand" in a grove of trees. It has benches with easy backs, and can accommodate 4,000 or 5,000 people. In time of rain the whole thing gets wet, so the other place is resorted to on stormy days. It is an immense pavilion tent which will hold 2,500 or 3,000 people. Here we sat down this morning to hear a discourse from Rev. Edward Eggleston, D. D., of Brooklyn. His subject was "The Paradise of Children," and his address was devoted to an elucidation of the principles and history of the Kindergarten. He traced the failures and successes of Pestalozzi, who first among educators made practical recognition of childhood as something worth educating. His remarks concerning Froebel, who introduced the idea of giving young children something to play with and to interest their minds, were very entertaining. He contrasted the advantage of thus interesting a child, and giving it something to do, with the stern and absurd practice commonly resorted to in our infant public schools, of compelling very young children to remain in a state of absolute quiescence. Dr. Eggleston's address was full of suggestive and valuable thought, and was listened to with much interest by his large audience.

The great business of noon is dinner. The department of eatables is well managed, and the eaters throng into great booths erected for hotel purposes. At the tables there is a continual flow of mirth and jollity, for most of the people are well acquainted with each other, and there is no formality or stiffness. There is a good deal of roughing it, both in the department of eating and in that of sleeping. The tents are mostly new and good, furnished with the homely necessities of existence rather than in regal style. The principal feature of this afternoon's work was an able address by the Rev. Wolcott Calkins, of Buffalo, on "What we may Learn from a Heathen." The announcement of the subject awakened some curiosity as to who the particular heathen might be from whom we were to learn. He proved to be Socrates, from whose life and teachings Mr. Calkins drew a number of well-pointed lessons for the teacher of to-day. Between meetings the people engage in anything they please, for there is large liberty. Swings, boats, baths, ice-cream gardens, and all that class of things engage the time and effort of many, while others give attention to pursuits more in the line of study. The camp is rich with museums and curiosities. One of the interesting features is the Oriental house, containing the book department and museum. This structure is built in exact imitation of the better class of dwellings now found in Palestine and Syria. Though built of wood, it is plastered in excellent imitation of stone. The Oriental style of domestic architecture puts blank walls to the street and the windows in the court-yard inside. The lower story of this house is occupied by Mr. Middleton's book bazaar, and the upper by Mr. Van Lennep's bazaar of Biblical curiosities and other objects of interest.

The meeting of this evening was a great mass gathering. Rev. Dr. Vincent presided, and Prof. Sherwin opened with a "vesper service" of music and song, assisted by Prof. Bliss, of Chicago, and other kings of sacred song. The first address of the evening was by Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Boston, on "The Whole Church in Sunday-school." He argued that a great deal of the power of the Christian Church runs to waste because the adult people study the Bible as little as they do. His plan for the remedy of this is to have less preaching and more Bible study. He carries his theory into operation in his own church, and gives his people one sermon on Sunday, devoting the rest of the day to Biblical study with them. In this he has for several years found great success. His address made a profound impression, and set a great many people to thinking and asking whether we do not, with all our modern improvements in church and Sunday-school work, really too much neglect the study of the Word of God. The other speaker of the evening was Rev. Alfred Taylor, of New-York, who delivered an address on "The Child and his Companions." Mr. Taylor held that the child will have some companions, either the vicious or the good, and that it is an important part of his training to make good company so delightful for him that he will avoid the vicious. The teacher often fails in teaching because he forgets to be a companion to the child, and takes the place of a mere ruler. Prof. Bliss, of Chicago, wound up the meeting with some delightful singing, and with half an hour spent in social hand-shaking the great congregation was dismissed. The stars shine brightly, and there is promise of a fair day for to-morrow. Several notabilities are announced for that day, of whose speeches more in my next.

MASSACHUSETTS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Hon. George B. Loring, Centennial Commissioner for Massachusetts, has issued an address calling the attention of those purposing to take part in the Exhibition to the importance of prompt and vigorous action. He also says:

1. The Government of the Commonwealth is preparing for an elaborate exhibition of the various bureaus and departments, for which purpose a liberal appropriation was made by the last Legislature.

2. A State agent will soon be appointed to canvass the Commonwealth, and furnish such facts to those proposing to exhibit as may be necessary for their guidance and convenience.

3. A board of State managers has been organized to provide for the best possible display of the arts and industries of the State at Philadelphia. In order that this may be thoroughly accomplished, they propose an organization of the industries of the State, under the charge of the State agent. They desire that Massachusetts should present herself at the Exhibition in this organized form, and not as a scattered multitude of individual exhibitors. They intend to secure for each industry, whether it be woolen or cotton, or mechanical, and for the work of artists and architects, the best possible accommodations for an imposing display, in order that Massachusetts may appear well in each department. They propose to erect a suitable building for Massachusetts head-quarters, on space already secured on the exhibition grounds: a building in which the exhibitors from this Commonwealth can meet for consultation and advice, where they can appeal to the Commissioner and agent for the protection of their rights in case of difficulty, and where they can find temporary accommodation, should they require it. They propose to publish a catalogue of Massachusetts' contributions to the Exhibition, in which each exhibitor from this State will have an opportunity to add a concise statement with regard to the article which he exhibits.

I regret to say that the applications for space at the exhibition are, thus far, not numerous, but about 130 having been made up to this time, while there should have been more than a thousand. The commission is especially desirous that applications should be made at once.

BUNKER HILL.

ANOTHER CONTEMPORANEOUS ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

The Albany *Journal* prints the following, being the text of an account of the battle of Bunker Hill, given in June, 1775, to the Albany Committee of Safety and Correspondence by the Provincial Assembly of Massachusetts:

Received by our express a letter from the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts Bay, held at Water Town, dated 28th June, 1775, in these words, to wit:

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, }
WATER TOWN, June 28, 1775. }

GENTLEMEN: This Congress have received your very obliging letter (by Mr. Brice) of the 23rd ult., and they chearfully embrace the opportunity to forward to you by the same hand as particular an account of the late engagement with the Enemies of America as we in the present hurry of our Publick Affairs, are able to do. [On the Night of the 16th of June instant, a Body of our Troops took Possession of a Hill in Charlestown, where they began some intrenchments, but as soon as the morning light appeared, they were fired upon by some of the Ships in Boston Harbor, and also from a Battery on Cops Hill which is on Boston Side. Soon after several Ships and Floating Batteries drew up as near as Possible, on each side Charlestown Neck, in order with their Cannon to annoy our People and Prevent any Recruits going from our Main Body to their Relief. About two o'clock P. M. a large Body of Regular Troops consisting of several thousands under the Command of Lord How suddenly crossed Charles River, and landed near the Hill on which our People were posted, they immediately Marched up in order to force our Infant entrenchments, but our People gave them so warm a Reception that they thought best to retreat, but soon renewed their attempts, but were repulsed the second Time with great Slaughter. But on their third attempt our People (being almost destitute of ammunition, as the Enemies Constant Fire from their Ships and Floating Batteries had prevented any supplies from our Main Body,) were obliged to Retreat with the loss of about 50 Men killed and 200 wounded as near as has been yet ascertained, and about 30 taken prisoners, many of whom were wounded, and some of them are since Dead of their wounds. The Loss on the part of our Enemies is much greater, some Persons who were on the field of Battle soon after the fight, affirm they saw 800 Men dead on the Ground, and that there were many more wounded, the lowest accounts we have had is 1000 killed and wounded among which are 84 commissioned officers.

On the same day the Town of Charlestown (consisting of near 500 Houses and other Buildings) was by those Bloody Incendiaries set on Fire and consumed to ashes. * * * We are gent. with great Respect your most Humble Servants,

By order of Congress.

JAS. WARREN, President.

In a letter of Aug. 8, 1775, to the Committee from Robert Yates, a delegate from Albany to the Provincial Assembly of New-York sitting in New-York City, the following interesting statement is given:

"The Congress had this Morning an opportunity of examining a soldier who about a week ago deserted from the Army at Boston. He informs us that he was in both engagements at Lexington and Charles Town, That in the former, they (the English) had about one hundred killed and wounded. In the latter they had between 1300 and 1400 killed and wounded, about 500 of that number were killed in the field of Battle. That he was a Granadier in the 18th Regt out of which Company 14 were killed and that others suffered more. That the account he has seen in our News Papers of the Names and Numbers of officers killed and wounded is exactly true. That the Americans fought well and Drove them by their hot fire the first time. That neither the Americans or Regulars fired in Platoons, on the contrary every man discharged his piece as soon as loaded. That the regulars were reduced to very short allowance of about 6 oz of Pork pr day. That no kind of Vegetables or Milk could be got. That the flux and fever raged with uncommon virulence amongst the Regulars and that many died daily. That there was a great scarcity of fresh Water. That which was principally used was brackish. That he believes all the soldiers would desert, were they not fearful of communicating their thoughts to each other and concerting a Plan to that purpose thro' distrust of one another. That on the outposts the officers trust no guard but of those Soldiers who have Families or expect soon to receive the benifit of Chealsiu. That the Officers endeavour to keep the Soldiers in total ignorance of the strength against them. That they are one Day on Guard and the next at the works. That they are weekly paid, but receive only 14 coppers pr week."

A YOUTHFUL OPERATOR.

San Francisco stands aghast at the audacious stock operations of one Charles Kuchel, a youth of nineteen, without capital or available means of his own. The *Chronicle* says: "This adventurous and enterprising youth, a mere broker's clerk, with no capital except his native audacity and craft actually rivaled in the magnitude of his stock transactions the veteran millionaires who are popularly supposed to control the market, make corners, and send stock up or down according to their pleasure. His operations, thus far ascertained, during the first two weeks of last January amounted to $157,000, while during the months of May and June they figured up to the incredible sum of over $840,000. His transactions from the beginning of the year to the 21st of July amounted to over $1,100,000. But these figures, stunning as they may seem, only cover his sales and purchases through two brokers. He is known to have also operated through others, and the full extent of his stock dealings has not yet been ascertained. While carrying on business upon this magnificent scale, he drove high-spirited trotters on the Cliff road, and is said to have been the owner of no less than three dashing double-teams. He was gorgeously appareled, fared sumptuously every day, and had the best of everything going that could be obtained for money. There was nothing niggardly about this precocious prodigal. If he lavished his money freely, it was not all expended upon himself and his individual pleasures. Only a few weeks ago he sent his mother and sister off upon a European tour, and his main solicitude when arrested seemed to be lest they should hear of his disgrace. The fact that the boy was able to continue such a career so long undetected, using the stocks and the credit of his employers on such an extensive scale, seems inexplicable. The defrauded broker, when a friend applied to him asking the situation made vacant by Kuchel's detection for another youth, made answer: 'If you have a boy that you care anything about, set him at anything but the stock trade. Put him into a gambling den if you like, set him to dealing faro, but don't make a broker's clerk of him. The real gambling will be less trying to his morals than the base California street imitation.'"

TENEMENT-HOUSES IN BOSTON.

The annual report of the Boston Board of Health, which has just been issued, gives the following statistics regarding the tenement-houses of that city:

Wards.	Houses.	Rooms.	Families.	Persons.	Adults.	Children.
1	85	1,236	316	1,272	686	586
2	476	6,805	2,432	9,573	5,527	4,046
3	281	4,375	1,240	4,582	2,944	1,638
4	52	914	281	1,056	647	409
5	138	2,240	835	3,393	2,021	1,372
6	79	1,174	340	1,092	707	385
7	583	9,568	2,755	11,719	6,233	5,486
8	136	2,388	673	2,572	1,699	874
9	81	1,529	405	1,427	956	471
10	156	2,565	739	2,904	1,698	1,205
11	79	1,628	380	1,442	935	507
12	111	1,966	502	2,310	1,141	1,169
13	119	1,754	502	2,072	1,176	896
14	51	794	215	987	496	491
15	174	2,869	835	3,386	1,888	1,498
16	1	7	4	15	10	5
17	6	76	19	18	41	40
19	2	27	7	39	18	21
Charlestown	73	1,235	361	1,421	794	627
Total	2,688	43,150	12,841	51,343	29,617	21,726

A TERRA INCOGNITA.

Dr. J. Rein gives an account in the *Geographische Mittheilungen* of his travels in the interior of the Island of Nipon, in some parts of which he was the first European visitor. He speaks with great praise of the conciliatory spirit of the authorities and the courtesy of the population, who, although he was looked upon with great curiosity, especially by school-boys, never interfered with him in any way. Since the steamers between Yokohama and Hiogo have appropriated to themselves the greater part of the traffic, most of the numerous villages and towns on the Tokaido have become desert and impoverished. On the north-eastern slope of the mountain of Hiyasan, near Kioto, (the late capital,) Dr. Rein found three Buddhist temples closed, and the houses round them, where upward of 3,000 priests used to live, entirely deserted. Formerly, when both the Mikado and the Tycoon resided at Kioto, and both were devout Buddhists, a Prince of the royal house was the Chief Priest of the sect. Another equally celebrated temple at Uyeno, north of Tokio, was burned during the civil war of 1868.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

A WELL TAXED ISLAND.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION OVERSHADOWING THE REBELLION—WHAT CUBANS PAY THEIR GOVERNMENT—AN INCIDENT IN THE DRAWING OF THE HAVANA LOTTERY—WAR NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday July 31, 1875.

The reports current concerning the inability of Captain General Count Valmaseda to make any stand or headway in the management of the financial affairs of the island—a subject of far more gravity than the military situation in which his predecessors have had no better success than himself—his recent failure to procure a million and a half of money, together with the credit given to the popular rumor that he has tendered his resignation to the Home Government, were briefly touched upon in my last letter, but in this I propose to give these subjects more attention, in view of a recently published article of interest upon the taxes and financial situation.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

It has been repeatedly asserted by the authorities as well as the press, that the financial question was a more formidable enemy than the insurrection itself. The time has therefore come when the Government should, if ever, attempt the difficult task of reforming the revenue system of the Island of Cuba, with the assurance that the income of the Treasury would be greatly increased by means of an equitable assessment and a well-organized administration, or one so simplified that expenses should be reduced. The writer of an article before me, from which this information is obtained, does not consider the estimates or budget *(presupuesto)* in its totality as excessive, or the charges, if they were not so numerous, as burdensome, and thinks that perhaps with a more equitable distribution and a better method of collection, they might be covered by the income.

WHAT CUBAN TAXATION MEANS.

Let us enumerate and examine the various classes of taxation which now weigh so heavily upon the inhabitants of the island.

First comes the extraordinary war tax *(subsidio de guerra)* of twenty-five per cent. charged upon the importation of all produce and merchandise, whether national or foreign. This is charged to the consumer, in the illusory belief or after the erroneous calculation that this impost would meet the requirements of the Treasury and yield a surplus of several millions to cancel its debt.

Second come the equivalents of value to deduct from the intrinsic for the fiduciary currency; also charged to consumption, without the consumer being always able in turn to impose this difference upon his dependencies.

Third is the increase of taxes paid by the guilds of industry and commerce; charged in the same manner, as far as possible, to consumption, as will be observed in the prices of some articles which have been increased 300 and 400 per cent., to amounts never reached by the discount on bills of the Spanish Bank of Havana against gold.

Fourth comes the lottery, a voluntary tax, paid willingly by the people, but to the detriment of their savings, and by reason of that detriment, with a diminution of the public wealth. The premium, which the recent contract for supplying tickets to the public (now rescinded) forced up to 20 and 25 per cent. over their value, a forced premium upon players, disappeared immediately when the Government noticed the injustice of the tax, which, according to calculation, amounted to some over four millions annually, distributed into many hands.

Fifth comes the stamp tax, raised in 1870 to irregular proportions, hindering by its excess the course of judicial business, with prejudice to its use and no benefit to the Treasury. It was expected that by this and other expedients the estimates would be covered without taxing property, but this was acting against the principles of economic science and the administrative practices of all countries.

Sixth—The municipal tax of four per cent. in gold, upon the net income of city property, considered a useful and necessary tax, which should be paid as called for in gold, without there being any occasion for an equivalent in Spanish bank bills at any rate of discount whatever.

Seventh is the tax of two per cent. in gold upon the net income from country property, in the same form as the preceding.

Eighth—The ordinary industrial subsidy of two per cent. gold.

Ninth is the additional tax of thirty per cent. gold for the equalization of the municipal estimates.

Tenth is another additional tax of three-quarters per cent. gold for bridges.

Eleventh is the poll tax on slaves at the rate of $4, $3, and $2, gold, according to age of each.

Twelfth is the carriage tax, at the rate of $17 for a two-wheeled carriage and $25 for a carriage with four wheels.

Thirteenth is the tax on private horses, at the rate of $25 for native and $50 for imported horses.

Fourteenth is the poll tax of seventy-five cents on each slave, for the Freedmen's Bureau; but this is a tax considered as vexatious and should be abolished, and the expenses of the personal and material of the bureau be paid by the general Treasury appropriations for expenses.

Fifteenth—The ordinary contribution of four per cent. upon the income from landed property.

Sixteenth—On industries yielding $800, $400, and $200 in gold, an annual tax according to the classification of the guilds is levied.

Seventeenth—The extraordinary or war subsidy of ten per cent. gold.

Eighteenth—The ten per cent. "inutilization," or cancellation of the notes of the Spanish Bank. This assessment was a favorite one, and considered the easiest means of decreasing the debt of the treasury, provided the municipalities strictly fulfilled their duty in its collection and cancelation; but some bad management gave rise to suspicions of fraud, which was confirmed by the appearance of notes returned to circulation after having been delivered up for cancelation, but not punched or destroyed, as was supposed. This fraud, although discovered, remains unpunished, and means are proposed to provide against a repetition of the offense. This tax, which was accepted and decreed as the voluntary sacrifice of the wealth of the island, gave rise to the hope that the tightness of the money market would not only disappear with the increased value of the Spanish bank bills, but also with the fall of gold, and as a consequence of the fall of gold, cheapness in articles of prime necessity, food and clothing, would follow. But this hope has been frustrated, and the Government will have to retrace its steps to find some more efficacious means of taxation.

Nineteenth—The five per cent. tax upon capital, payable quarterly for two years, did not obtain so much acceptance, the passive resistance of the taxpayers obliging the Government to abolish this impost, although it still collects up to 31st of December last, in justice to others, the respective dues of those persons who had not paid up as promptly as those who submissively acknowledged the obligation imposed by necessity.

Twentieth—The fifteen per cent. income tax. This extraordinary contribution replaces the five per cent. tax on capital, and, although much less onerous, its collection is as difficult.

Twenty-first—The poll tax on slaves, at the rate of $2, gold, monthly, for each. This tribute is considered fair, but ill distributed, for it bears disproportionately upon the less wealthy classes, and upon many poor families who possess no other property.

Twenty-second—Export duties of twenty per cent. Free exportation has been considered the protective principle of the agricultural and manufacturing industries of a country, but has been set aside in this land under the necessity of obtaining extraordinary means to meet the equally extraordinary expenses demanded by war.

Twenty-third—The ten per cent. tax on salaries and emoluments. Those who live upon a salary should share the burdens as well as benefits of social life, but those who earn less than $1,000 annually are exempt from this tax.

The foregoing gives a sufficiently succinct idea of the heavy taxes levied upon the people of Cuba, without mentioning the ramifications of many of them, nor counting the revenue yielded by the postage, telegraph, Police, and other varieties of stamps.

THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

At the drawing of the lottery last Thursday morning a disagreeable incident occurred which required a junta of the high lottery officials, and an explanatory *acta* in the next number of the official *Gazette*. It appears that early in the drawing one of the boys from the Foundling Asylum, whose duty it is to call out the numbers drawn with the prizes, miscalled one number—30,087—as having drawn the highest prize, and it was so written down on the blackboard. Later on, the same number was called out as having drawn a prize of $300. The mistake, intentional or otherwise, was too glaring, and was readily noticed by the people who always form a crowd of interested spectators. Hisses, groans, murmurs, and cries of "thieves" saluted the officials engaged in the drawing. A comparison of the numbers was then instituted, and it was found that No. 30,088 had drawn the highest prize. The *Gazet's* publishes the report of the junta, which was held at 6 o'clock on the day of the drawing, to investigate the error in calling the numbers. This report was reproduced by the bulletin sheets of yesterday afternoon, and the morning journals of to-day also contain editorial explanations of the incident. The greatest care is exercised in the drawing of the lottery, and the Government is well aware of the importance of keeping faith in the credit of this institution inviolate. Although errors frequently occur in the first hasty calling of the numbers, which are corrected when the blackboards are shown with the numbers on the balls strung on wires, yet the circumstance that the error on this occasion fell on the number drawing the highest prize, which would perhaps have passed unperceived had the prize been a smaller one, attracted general attention and naturally excited some alarm among the public.

THE WAR.

The advices concerning insurrectionary affairs are of slender importance. The *Diario's* last fortnightly review states that, having reduced the insurrectionary forces in the western villas to groups of marauders, numbering ten to fifteen men each at most, and having also virtually put down the insurrection in the eastern villas, his Excellency Count Valmaseda abandoned his head-quarters at Las Cruces and returned to the capital on the afternoon of the 24th. Further on, however, the same review gives an account of victories obtained by the Spanish columns over bands of 200 and 300 men strong. All this is not very consistent.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

HISTORY OF ITS ORIGIN AT FORT BARRANCAS—PRECAUTIONS AT PENSACOLA.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Atlanta *Herald* writes as follows, under date of Aug. 2, concerning the ravages of the yellow fever at Fort Barrancas:

"The disease has been definitely ascertained to have had its origin from the bark Von Moltke, which put into the port in distress, her crew being down with the fever. She, it seems, as is customary, was boarded while out of sight of land, by a pilot and by him brought over the bar. Discovering yellow fever on board of her, he slipped off and went ashore, and thence proceeded to his home, immediately adjoining Barrancas. Having been in close contact with the sick crew for a number of hours, he of course carried the disease to the land in his clothing. As soon as it was ascertained that he had been on board the Von Moltke he was straightway sent to quarantine, where he will remain until frost comes. Thus is the hankering after the 'almighty dollar' punished. I sent you yesterday the latest news from the fort. Since then there have been no new cases of fever, though, in all probability, several deaths, as several were quite low. It was at no time thought probable that the fever could be kept from going through the entire command, which had been more or less exposed to it. But, such were the precautions taken to prevent its spreading, no one here has felt the least alarm. Commodore Cooper has his monitors and steam launches stretched across the bay, so that it would be difficult for a mosquito to pass through. On the land side comes first a long, close line of acclimated soldiers, extending almost around the city. Next comes a cordon of marines, parallel with the first line. After this we have a line of citizen volunteers, parallel with the second line. Hence you will readily perceive that it is almost impossible for any one to enter the city from the infected point. One man tried two entire days to run through, but, after being shot at five or six times, concluded to go back and take his chances with the fever. He said it was 'safer.' Major Jones deserves a great deal of credit for the effective quarantine which has been in force ever since the fever first showed itself. His orders are strict, and all violators of the rules of the day will be summarily 'dispensed with,' so far as being able, for some months to come, to perform their ordinary avocation within the city limits, even if they should be so fortunate as to dodge a 'blue whistler.' Fumigation is the order of the day, and the forests between here and Barrancas are almost hidden with smoke, arising from burning tar-barrels, &c. Pensacola, by virtue of Warrington, (the Navy-yard) being between it and Barrancas, has a double protection, for the Navy-yard, in the interest of its own good health, effectually quarantines Barrancas, which, in turn, should the fever by any mischance reach there, will be quarantined by this place. The vessels on which the fever first occurred will not be allowed to land here, but have been ordered elsewhere to take their cargoes. This is done because these vessels have never broken ballast, and it is feared that when they do so the disease may again be spread, notwithstanding a thorough fumigation to which they have been subjected for several weeks. We hear very many rumors every day concerning the fever, and some excitable people hurriedly pack and go by the train, only to have a telegram sent them next day that it was a 'false alarm.' The moment a rumor of 'fever in town' is heard, Mayor Jones takes a prominent physician with him, and proceeds to hunt down the case to see what it really is. I have his promise that I will be informed of the first case, and in the event that one should occur, will notify you at once. Some people in Montgomery, Ala., have been most unnecessarily alarmed, and have loudly clamored for a quarantine against this place. Our city was never healthier, will not average one death every three weeks. Yesterday a doctor, having generally a large practice, told me that he had just discharged his last patient, who was almost well. That does not seem to necessitate a quarantine against us. Some little apprehension may have possibly been felt by some at the Navy-yard and here when it was learned that Commodore Cooper had vacated the Navy-yard and taken up his residence at Yniestra's brick-yard, about nine miles above the city, leaving the yard in charge of an under officer, who, it was thought, would perhaps be not so strict as would be proper. Mayor Jones has, however, just shown me a letter which he has written to the officer in charge, in which he demands of him a never-ceasing vigilance and activity, upon penalty of having the entire naval reserve put under a rigid quarantine by this city. Latter intelligence from Barrancas reports Dr. Sternberg, Surgeon at the post, as being delirious and quite low. It is thought that he will not recover. It is sad to read of the deaths of the little children at Barrancas, and many hearts will yet ache if the fever should take another start. It has been at a stand-still for several days, no new cases (save one) being reported. This would seem to indicate that it had expended its force, and had no more material to work on. We think and hope the worse is over.

THREATENED FAMINE IN PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing on July 17, says: "Yesterday there was a Council of Ministers to deliberate on the subject of the famine which threatens Braga and several districts in the populous province of the Minho. The constant drought has utterly destroyed the growing crops of Indian corn, one of the main-stays of the country, and the reserves of these and other cereals being very low, the people begin to show an unruly front, and object to allow exports of grain, even threatening to burn the stores if the owners persist in sending them away. In some parts of the Minho there are still important deposits of Indian corn of previous harvests; but everywhere the growing crops are ruined. In Braga, especially, all the stores are consumed, and famine is at the door. The reports of the authorities state that it will be impossible to collect the taxes in many districts, and that they fear a revolutionary spirit among the people. Not only the corn crops but the pastures are destroyed, and cattle are dying of hunger. On this account the export of cattle over the Oporto Bar to London, Liverpool, Dublin, and elsewhere, augments greatly, because the farmers begin to find it impossible to feed the animals. In the Algarves the case is much the same, and great damage is being done by the destruction of fruit trees, chiefly the orange trees, which is a permanent evil, as it takes years to replace them, and they require a deal of water. I believe the Ministers came to the resolution to send aid to the north at once. They first asked several leading grain merchants to undertake the supply, but they refused, alleging the insubordinate spirit of the people. On this account the Government has determined to be its own corn merchant, and will at once purchase and dispatch important supplies to Braga and the other threatened districts. The railway companies have lowered their tariff for the carriage of cereals, with the view of facilitating the conveyance of supplies. The Ministry of War has asked for steam transport to bring stores of peas, beans, &c., from the Azores for the rations of the troops, which they find it next to impossible to furnish in the present state of the markets."

A SPROUTING HORSE-COLLAR.

The following story is from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "This is certainly very extraordinary weather. The atmosphere has been surcharged with moisture for such a long period of time that vegetation in general is not only attaining a rank luxuriance, but the most dormant vegetable life is encouraged into sprouting. Reed Cameron, a hackman at the Louisville Hotel, reports a very singular instance of this fact. For the past eighteen months one of his horses has worn a straw-stuffed patent-leather collar until it has become somewhat worn. The collar was taken from the animal's neck Monday afternoon, and hung up in the stable. During the night the straw in the collar actually sprouted a form of vegetable matter akin to the straw with which it was stuffed. Mr. Cameron ought to plant his horse-collar, and raise a crop."

EDUCATIONAL.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN NOTES.

The attendance at the Fall term of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary and Female College was 274; Winter Term, 153; Spring, 243.

Capt. Charles A. Curtis has been elected President of the Norwich University, Vermont, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. Malcolm Douglass, D. D.

The Trustees of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., have elected Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., of New-York, President of that institution.

It is Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and not his father, who will deliver the oration at the college in Oshkosh, Mich., on Sept. 28.

The Democrats of Santa Barbara, Cal., have unanimously nominated Mrs. Virginia F. Russel for County Superintendent of Schools. The lady is an associate editor with her husband on the *Index*.

Prof. William Tenny Gage, of the State University of Kansas, has been elected Principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, and will enter upon his duties at the beginning of the Fall term. He is a graduate of Dartmouth.

Messrs. Prang & Co., of Boston, have arranged with Prof. Walter Smith to hold a private normal institute for teachers of drawing, for four weeks, beginning the 2d day of August, 1875, at his studio, situated on the seashore in South Boston. The number of pupils is limited to thirty-six.

One hundred graduates and 600 undergraduates have been sent out from the Maine State Normal School during the seven years of its existence. All of these have found work in the schools of the State. Every pupil in this normal school is required to conduct the recitations of his class from time to time to give practice in teaching.

Mr. John Allen, of Maysville, Me., proposes to offer that town a donation of $1,250, the interest of which sum, at ten per cent., is to be used for the support of a free high school, on condition that an equal sum is given annually by the town, but on the failure of the town to do this the principal reverts to the donor or his heirs.

Sir Charles Reed, M. P., presided at a meeting in London "to consider the propriety of raising a fund to instruct in the art of swimming throughout the elementary schools of the metropolis." The scheme originated with the London Schools Swimming Club. Sir Charles Reed said that the club had begun work in the East-end of London, and the number of children in that district alone who had accepted the facilities offered them had far exceeded the expectations of the promoters.

The Wellesley Female College will open on the 8th of September. There is room in the building for 400 pupils, and already the number of applicants is so large that it is found necessary to abandon the idea of having a preparatory department. There are rooms for only about forty pupils above the number spoken for by those who wish to enter the first and the advanced classes. The examination of applicants will begin on the opening day of the school.

A Law Department has been organized in connection with the Simpson Centenary College, Des Moines, Iowa. The following are members of the Faculty: Rev. Alexander Burns, D. D., President; Judge Love, United States District Court, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Commercial Law, &c.; G. G. Wright, LL. D., (United States Senator,) Professor of Real Property Law, &c.; J. B. Bissell, Esq., Professor of Pleading and Practice, Equity Law, &c.; John S. Runnells, A. M., (Supreme Court Reporter,) Professor of the Law of Corporations, Torts, &c.; Hon. Galusha Parsons, Professor of the Law of Bailments, Insurance, &c.

The Salem (Mass.) Normal School has enrolled 1,878 pupils since its organization in 1854. The fathers of the pupils are classified as follows: Mechanics of all sorts, 637; farmers, 359; merchants and teachers, 232; laborers, 124; sea Captains, 64; agents, 57; clergymen, 50; physicians, 24; lawyers, 16; clerks, 16; Custom-house officers, 14; book-keepers, 11; teachers, 10; editors, 7; Army officers, 4; policemen, 4; Postmasters, 3; Sheriffs, portrait painters, school superintendents, soldiers, 2 each; unknown, 197; total, 1,878. A few only of the pupils have come from families that would be called wealthy. The school has been emphatically a school for the people.

Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, has been made the agent through whom the University of Vermont has received a valuable collection of manuscripts of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. A part of the manuscripts are handsomely rubricated. In his note to the librarian, Mr. Marsh says: "Some of these writings possess historical interest, and in a country where all manuscripts are so rare as in the United States, they are valuable as illustrative of the official language and the chirography of the centuries in question." These documents were presented to the university by Prof. Giuseppe Ferraro, of Ferrara, who also sends a printed volume, edited and annotated by him, of the Latin text of the statutes contained in the volume first named.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "As to the young men who go out as graduates—the world nowadays takes no man's courage and ability for granted. A college education does not give its possessor the pre-eminence which used to be accorded without question. Every one is challenged at once to show of what stuff he is made. Very likely at the first it will appear that while he has been studying in retirement, others have acquired the knack of managing men and dealing with affairs for temporary ends that will make him question whether he has spent his time wisely. They will catch the popular ear when he cannot. They will accumulate fortunes before him. They will perhaps acquire influence and obtain responsible positions while he remains unknown. But let him not lose heart or faith. Training is not a mistake unless he forgets what it is for. To be sure, to be exact, to be strong, to be honorable, earnest, and sincere—these are first of all scholar's aims. Let the superficial and the disingenuous win their short heats as they may. He has but to be patient and steadfast, and he will see them fall behind in the contest for the higher prizes, which should be his sole concern. Their honors will fade but his will endure. In the long race training will tell."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed under which women were made eligible for all educational offices not prohibited by the Constitution. Since that period ladies have, in one or two instances, been elected School Trustees. But the present campaign is developing the fact that ladies are aspiring to the salaried offices in connection with the common school system. In seven counties women have already been nominated for the office of County Superintendent, and these nominations are about equally divided between the Republicans and Democrats. The great opposition to the bill when before the Legislature came from the Democracy, Farley taking the most prominent part in the Senate. The counties in which ladies have been nominated are Inyo, Miss Ellen Endy; Butte, Mrs. Woodman; Marin, Miss Achala Elkins; San Diego, Mrs. Mary Sanborn; Shasta, Mrs. D. Coleman; San Luis Obispo, Mrs. Carrie Stanton, and Santa Barbara, Miss Virginia F. Russell. In the debates which occurred in the passage of the bill it was contended that women cannot legally be elected to that position. The line of argument taken was, that under the Constitution no person is eligible for an office who is not a duly qualified voter for the same. Therefore, as we have not yet advanced in California to the system of woman suffrage, no woman is eligible for a popular elective office. It is possible that the present campaign may involve some contest in which this question may be raised, and we may then obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court on the point in dispute."

A BOYS' BANK.

The Boys' and Girls' Aid Society in San Francisco has undertaken the establishment of a Youths' Savings Society. Any boy who purposes being for some time a member of the society can deposit whatever he wishes of his earnings in the savings bank. On this, at the end of each month, he receives five cents premium on each dollar deposited. The bank is a large box, whose securely-locked top is pierced by many slits, which lead into compartments beneath. These slits are numbered, and each depositor has his number, and the Secretary keeps a record of names and numbers, and at the close of each month the President opens the bank and counts the contents of each compartment in the presence of all the depositors. Then they are allowed the privilege of taking their money or the President will deposit it for them in some bank and open a regular bank account for them. It is hoped by the managers to thus encourage them to save their earnings.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

A SCRAP OF WAR HISTORY.

HOW A SECRET SCHEME FOR SECURING A RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY WAS AVERTED.

The Hartford *Courant* relates the following on the authority of a trustworthy gentleman of that city:

"In the Autumn of 1861 this gentleman was called to Louisville, Ky., on business. On his arrival there he found the city in a state of feverish excitement, the Union and disunion parties being about equal in strength, and an outbreak at any moment would not have been surprising. He stopped at the Galt House, and he had just entered his name on the register when a distinguished-looking stranger entered the room, and was immediately surrounded by a number of gentlemen of the secesh persuasion, with whom he entered into an excited conversation. On inquiry the stranger was found to be Mr. William Mure, of Charleston, S. C., British Consul at that port. He was an ardent sympathizer with secession and expected soon to be appointed British Minister to the Confederate Government. He was fresh from the rebel capital with the latest news, which was eagerly absorbed by the listeners. Later in the evening, as the Hartford gentleman was smoking his cigar in the office, Mr. Mure entered the room with a friend, and taking seats near him, the two commenced a conversation in a low tone, which, however, in their earnestness was soon so audible that the other occupant of the room could not help overhearing a large portion of it. From what he heard he gathered that Mr. Mure had been closeted with Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet for several days, and as a result carried about his person papers which he believed would insure the recognition of the Confederacy by the Governments of Great Britain and France, together with bills of exchange representing a large amount of money for the purchase of arms and munitions of war. Mr. Mure further stated that he should leave Louisville on the following (Sunday) morning under an assumed name for Boston, via New-York, and that he would take the Cunard steamer a Boston for England on the next Wednesday. Our informant immediately decided that his business in Louisville might wait, and that he would travel with Mr. Mure as far as Cincinnati, where he would take the train for Washington and lay the case before Mr. Seward. On Sunday morning he arose early, but found that Mr. Mure had started the night before. He immediately took the train and arrived at Cincinnati late at night, only to find that a bridge on the railroad to Washington had been carried away and travel would be interrupted for twenty-four hours. He went at once to the telegraph office and found it closed, it being nearly midnight. A policeman, however, came to his assistance, and brought the operator from an apothecary shop near by. Informing the latter that he desired to send an important message to Mr. Seward, the operator replied that he possessed the Government cipher, whereupon the following message, in substance, was sent:

To the Secretary of State, Washington:

Mr. William Mure, British Consul at Charleston, S. C., left Louisville last night for Boston, via New-York, bearing about his person papers from Jefferson Davis which he says will insure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Governments of England and France, together with other valuable documents. He sails from Boston on Wednesday. (Signed) B. T. H——.

The name signed was a fictitious one, used for the occasion for private reasons, the gentleman recalling the fact that certain members of his family were on terms of intimate friendship with the Mure family, and not desiring to involve others than himself in the affair. Doubting whether Mr. Seward would notice the dispatch the gentleman started for Boston via the New-York Central Road, designing to have Mr. Mure arrested as he went on board the steamer, in case no previous efforts to detain him were made. In passing through Syracuse on Tuesday he bought a morning paper, and on glancing through the telegraphic news he saw a dispatch from New-York on Monday to this effect:

Mr. Mure, British Consul at Charleston, was arrested at the Brevort House this evening, and papers of great value were found concealed about his person. He was immediately taken to Fort Lafayette.

Satisfied at the result, the gentleman in question returned to his home. Some two months afterward he was in Washington, where he met Mr. Seward socially, and while in conversation with him inquired how Mr. Mure happened to be arrested. The Secretary at first seemed surprised at what perhaps appeared to be an impertinent question, but replied politely that the arrest was made on receipt of a telegram from Cincinnati from a Mr. B. T. H——, that he had since endeavored to ascertain who Mr. H. was but without success, and finally inquired, Do you know? The gentleman replied that he was the individual, and then explained the circumstances as above recounted. Mr. Seward grasped him by the hand and thanked him most heartily. To the query whether the value of the papers had been exaggerated in the telegram the Secretary replied: 'Not in the least, Sir; not in the least.' Mr. Mure was kept in confinement for a year, and was then released at the request of the British Government."

SOUTH SEA CANNIBALS.

A HORRIBLE FEAST IN THE MARQUESAS—THE SAVAGE ENGAGED IN A FIERCE WAR—FRENCH WAR-SHIPS TO INTERFERE.

Correspondence of the San Francisco *Chronicle* from Tahiti, June 16, furnishes the following:

The savages on the Island of Obevahoa, better known to the English reader as Dominica, one of the Marquesas group, have again broken out in a fierce war, and are practicing their disgusting orgies as cannibals. Dominica is the largest and most fertile island of the group, but its natives are among the fiercest savages of the South Seas. Although the Marquesan savages were compelled to acknowledge the authority of France in 1842, those on the Island of Dominica have never yielded obedience. The French claim the islands as one of their oceanic possessions, and have a Governor and small military force at Noukahiva. To keep the natives in subjection the principal force relied upon is the war-vessels, one or more of which is always in some port or cruising about.

A fierce war is now raging on the island among rival cannibal chiefs, and the latest reliable news is to the effect that in one of their battles the victors captured seven of the enemy and immediately slaughtered them. This act of butchery was followed by a horrible feast on the bodies of the victims, at which war songs, war dances, and the usual savage festivities were indulged in. As soon as the news reached here the French authorities took active measures for moving against the savages. The war vessel lying at Noukahiva is to be reinforced by another war steamer and a revenue cutter or two. The object this time is to land sailors and marines upon Dominica and attempt to capture the cannibal leaders. It is very doubtful if this can be accomplished, as the natives always flee to the interior fastnesses upon the approach of the French. When closely pursued by the latter, the rival chiefs unite their forces to give battle to their common enemy.

A few years ago this place was startled by news even more exciting than that we now have. It was then first reported that the cannibals on Dominica had captured and eaten three French sailors, and also a number of natives captured in war. The authorities here dispatched a force to the island, which was successful in capturing one of the most celebrated warrior chiefs, in fact, the ambitious leader who claimed to be King of the island. This warrior, now quite an old man, is still held a prisoner. He was brought to this place, had a sort of trial, and was sent over to Morea, the island adjacent to this. He is to be seen by the curious, and a more remarkable specimen of mankind it would be hard to find. He is tattooed from head to foot, and is almost naked, never wearing anything except a light cloth about his loins. One of his retainers, a young warrior, is allowed to wait upon him. Besides this exiled King, there are four other cannibals, his friends, on Morea. They deny the charge of having eaten a Frenchman, but admit that a native enemy, captured according to their laws, makes an excellent dish, especially if he be young and has not indulged in the civilized luxuries of whisky and tobacco. The French authorities are informed that it is the cannibal friends of this exiled King who are now carrying on their war of butchery.

A complaint has been lodged with the French officials that the American whaling vessel Helen Snow touched at the island of Dominica some time ago and sold the natives 3,000 pounds of powder, a quantity of lead, and a number of old muskets. The vessel came from Honolulu, where, it is said, she purchased the articles mentioned. It is against the law to sell or in any way trade such articles to the natives, so that if the Helen Snow is captured and found guilty, as charged, we shall have complications of an international character upon our hands. One thing is certain, that it is only by the greatest vigilance of the English and the French war vessels in the South Seas that the natives are saved from pirate Captains, like the notorious "Bully" Hays and others of his kind. Strange to say the fiercest and most bloodthirsty pirates and man-stealers of the South Sea islands are Englishmen or Americans. "Bully" Hays, of Samoa, boasts that he was born in Yankee land. A notorious man-stealer, Captain of an English vessel engaged in stealing natives from the Fiji Islands in former times, was captured at his nefarious business, and, upon being strung to the yard-arm, he thanked God that he died game, "like a true and bloody Britisher."

Since the celebrated marriage of Ariiane, the oldest son of Queen Pomare, to the school girl Princess Marau, the royal family of Tahiti has had a series of misfortunes and a little run of good luck. Among the former was the death of Prince d'Joinville not long since. He leaves a young and beautiful Princess to mourn his loss. The semi-savages of these islands are of a too happy disposition to mourn long for anybody, and after the first great burst of sorrow is over, and this is usually immense, everything is forgotten, save and except the sign of the widow's weeds or the widower's grunt. In the way of good luck the royal family, through the natives, has just elected a girl Queen to govern the Island of Borabora. To carry out the wish of Queen Pomare the French Government put a steamer at her disposal that her Majesty in person might see the child Queen, seven years old, seated upon the throne. Borabora is one of the four islands belonging to the Society group, all of which are independent of French dominion. They claim allegiance to Queen Pomare, though the claims are lightly made from the fact that Tahiti and Morea, the other two islands of the group, are governed by the French, and that the Queen resides on one of them—Tahiti.

PICTURED ROCKS.

FOOT-PRINTS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS—A SIX-TOED AND SIX-FINGERED INDIVIDUAL.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes from New-Geneva, Penn., to the following purport:

On the east bank oft he Monongahela River, and nearly a mile below the old town of New-Geneva, is a great body of brown sandstone, known throughout this section of the country as "the Pictured Rocks," so-called from the foot-prints of men, wild animals, fowls, &c., to be found thereon. As far back as the settlement of this part of the Monongahela Valley by the whites, this rock, or rocks—for it is disconnected in places—has been an object of curiosity to the people living here. Learning that a portion of the rock next to the water, and containing some very important features, had been destroyed by workmen in search of building material, I had a desire to visit the place and make a note of the remaining interesting points ere they are forever obliterated and lost. I found the rocks more interesting than I had anticipated, and that the best "pictures" were not, as reported, damaged to any great extent. Tracks of wild animals of different kinds are very plain and perfect—as much so as though but recently made. Those of the elk deer are much deeper than the others, and have the appearance of having been made by stepping in stiff mud. Fawns, too, had been there panting after the water brook, and after slaking their thirst had skipped about as only fawns can do. Bear tracks of rather huge dimensions are to be seen in a number of places, and it is not improbable that the owner of such feet held undisputed domain over that rock for the space of time at least that he stood upon it. The largest of these measured 9 inches long by 6 inches at the widest point. A cub, apparently half grown, had waltzed about in a lively manner, leaving the prints of feet 5 inches by 3, while the foot of a still smaller member of the bruin family left a track not larger than that of a coon. Turkeys, geese, and cranes seem to have at one time made this a special point of rendezvous, for, judging by the numerous footprints, they must have promenaded around there in countless numbers. Some of the toe-tracks, probably of cranes, measured 12 inches in length, and possibly were made at a time when a tropical sun beat upon this portion of our earth, for the same species of fowl is a native of southern climes, and exists today along the Amazon and about the lakes in the vicinity of the Nile. They often attain the height of six feet, the greater part of which is legs.

But by far the most interesting point of the rocks is found in the barefoot tracks of men. These were doubtless made by the untutored savage mound-builder, whose enraptured soul (if he had any) caught the sweet melodies of the murmuring waters of the beautiful Monongahela. He was then a happy man—this man of mound-building fame; his home was upon the hill a few rods away, where the marks of his mound and camp are yet to be seen. At that time he was a nobleman, too, and owned the whole of the Monongahela Valley, maybe; but when an unexpected enemy put in an appearance to contest his claim to the land he gathered up his happy family—this man who followed the occupation of putting up mounds—and left his beautiful home and went out on the war-path to conquer or be conquered, and never again returned. If he had not left these tracks behind him we would have known less of him than we now do. By strict measurement we found one of the footprints to be ten inches in length, five in width at the widest point, and scant two inches across the heel. This was of the left foot and very perfect throughout. The toes, five in number, are all of one length and breadth, except the great one, which is broader than the others. Unlike the white man, the foot had no curve in it, but tapered gradually on both sides from toe to heel. But what struck me as the most remarkable of all was the track of a six-toed man. This was broad and short, measuring seven and one-half inches in length, five and a half inches broad by the toes, and three and a half at the heel. The toes are long and more slender than those of the other foot. Near the six-toed foot-mark is one resembling that of a hand, with five fingers and a thumb, the fingers being over two inches in length and quite slender. It would seem that this hand and foot belonged to the same individual; that he walked on "all-fours" or upright at will; a kind of a "middle-man," a connecting Darwinian link between the gorilla and the real man. Of course this is only speculation on my part, but I have as good right to guess at things we know nothing about as anybody else, and any one seeing these tracks cannot help thinking as I do about them. Some of the lowest African tribes can run about as fast on "all-fours" as on their feet alone. He might possibly have been one of the aboriginal mound-builders, this six-toed and six-fingered fellow might, for remains of ancient mounds are to be found on many of the high hill-tops in this vicinity. If he carried a war club in proportion to his strength, doubtless he erected many a mound over the eyes and on the heads of his enemies. At least there is no mistake about these foot and hand prints being just as I have stated, and you can fix up a case to suit yourself. The moccasin tracks we found were rather imperfect, but the old settlers here tell me that before a portion of the rock was destroyed there were some very plain prints of moccasined feet. Some of them faced to the river, and were near the water's edge, as though the wearers had been standing there admiring the grand scenery before them.

At one point, on a square front next to the water, is a picture, in outline, of a woman, which has the appearance of having been drawn with a blunt instrument when the stone was soft. This was probably an object of worship, and was intended to represent a goddess of the mound man, as it is in a nude state. In this respect, at least, the prehistoric aboriginal man has shown himself akin to the paleface.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

A LADY SUPPOSED TO HAVE JUMPED FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN WHILE GOING AT FULL SPEED.

The Harrisburg (Penn.) *Telegraph* of Friday has the following account of the mysterious disappearance of a lady from a railroad train while traveling alone from this City toward San Francisco:

"Yesterday morning a lady passenger on the Pacific express west, which leaves this city at 4:15, jumped from the cars at some point between Duncannon and Newport, while the train was under headway, and she has not yet been found, although every effort has been made by the railroad officials to discover her whereabouts. It appears, upon investigation, that the lady was from England and was en route for San Francisco, and had been put on the cars at New-York by a friend, who stated that she was provided with a through ticket, and requested the conductor to keep an eye upon her, as she was traveling alone, and was laboring under a slight attack of mental aberration. During that portion of the journey from New-York to this point, the lady, who was in the palace car, was carefully looked after by the conductor of the train, as well as the conductor in charge of the car, and they noticed nothing unusual in her demeanor. After the train had passed Duncannon the conductor of the palace car asked the train conductor what had become of the lady who had been placed in his charge. The latter stated that he had last noticed her at Duncannon. When the train stopped at Newport the facts were communicated to the station agent at that point, and all the trains running between that place and Duncannon were notified to run carefully and keep a lookout for the body. Forces of men were sent along the line to search for the woman, and in the afternoon one of the parties found a new corset on the track, and a short distance further on the lady's dress was picked up, in the pocket of which was found her wallet, with a considerable amount of money, a through ticket from New York to San Francisco, California, and a bunch of keys. The search for the body was kept up during the day and until late last evening, but without success. Several other articles of clothing were found on the track to-day, and it is the opinion of the railroad men that she jumped into the Juniata and was drowned."

A WESTERN POLITICIAN.

Some of the peculiarities of political campaigning in Wisconsin are illustrated in the following paragraph from the columns of the Menasha *Press*:

"From the Milwaukee *News* one would suppose that Mr. W. A. Nowell, a member of the Board of Public Works of that city, was a modern monster with horns and claws, and with the kicking power of a dozen mules. He is portrayed in such characters as to make people believe that he diets on human beings and rinses them down with wagon-loads of turf and whole gravel pits. For desert he'll eat up a printing office and demolish the material substance of a row of brick buildings every time he breathes, according to the *News*. He's been known to sneeze out a row of curbstones around an entire block, while it's nothing uncommon for him to reach out over Lake Michigan and pick up a four-masted schooner to pick his teeth with. We know from Calkins' report that he's a terror, and we go in for having him lassoed, even if it has to be done with the 'belt of the universe,' in the hands of 'General Distruction.' Chase him up until he surrenders or climbs to another sphere on a 'moon-beam.' He's got to be dispatched. Nowell, the idea of allowing a man of that cognomen to maintain a clench on terra firma. Horrible! Horrible!!"

A MOURNFUL EPISODE IN A CHICAGO THEATRE.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Aug. 6 has the following: A very sad and touching circumstance occurred last evening. Perhaps few among the audience who were weeping over the fictitious woes of the "Two Orphans" had any idea that one of the two, while going bravely through her part to the delight of the spectators, was overwhelmed with a private sorrow, the source of which lay near by; that in the brief intervals between the scenes in which her presence was required, this poor orphan was rushing up to her room in the Sherman House to the bedside of her dying mother; that in the last act, where the interest was just culminating, that dear mother was lying dead. Such incidents now and then occur in the actual life of the actor, and the circumstances and associations seem to deepen the solemnity of the occasion. In the present instance it was peculiarly mournful.

At 10 o'clock last evening Mrs. True, the mother of Mrs. McKee Rankin (Miss Kitty Blancard) expired at the Sherman House. Her death was not unlooked for, although it had been expected that she might survive the night. Her daughter, who, as we all know, takes the part of one of the orphans, was with her up to within ten minutes of her death. The doctor told her she might safely risk going back to the theatre, where she had to carry through her act; but he had miscalculated, and the mother expired soon after her child had gone. The knowledge was mercifully withheld from Mrs. Rankin till after the curtain fell.

Mrs. True was a lady very highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. She was a native of Richmond, Va., and was the wife of Dr. True, of Philadelphia, by whom she had six children, Mrs. McKee Rankin being the only survivor. A few days ago she underwent a painful operation for dropsy, when it was found that Bright's disease of the kidneys had also developed, and yesterday all hope of her recovery was abandoned.

The deceased was forty-nine years of age when she died. She was a woman of genial temper and sound common sense, much beloved by all who came within the circle in which she moved, and regarded with a kind of filial affection by all the members of the profession who were intimate with the family. They enjoyed her cheerful, sunshiny nature, her shrewd, practical sense, her motherly ways, her good-heartedness. She was a most devoted mother. Since her daughter's marriage with Mr. Rankin she has been their constant companion, and a happier domestic circle could not have been found.

Mr. Rankin and his wife have the sympathy of their professional friends, and their many non-professional friends, in their affliction.

A RUNAWAY MARRIAGE.

HOW A LOVING COUPLE WERE MADE ONE ON A RAILROAD TRAIN GOING AT THE RATE OF FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

The romantic circumstances of the marriage of Conductor Trump, of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to Miss Maggie Kapp, of Northumberland, Penn., in spite of the opposition of the latter's parents, are thus narrated by the Scranton (Penn.) *Republican*: "Her father's opposition to her union with the railroad conductor was very decided, and of late so strict was the surveillance exercised over her that she dare not be seen talking to him. Thursday morning Conductor Trump took his train up the road as usual. The whistle sounded a merrier note; hedges and houses flew by faster than ever, and to the enamored conductor everything seemed to wear a roseate hue. At last his destination was reached, and, losing no time, he leaped on a train in charge of a brother conductor bound for Northumberland. Thus, opposing friends of his affianced were thrown off the track. They knew he had left town in the morning, and did not think he would return until his accustomed time at evening. Miss Kapp excused herself to her parents, on the ground of going down the road to see a friend. Somebody watched her coming eagerly at the palace-car window, and soon she was aboard the train. The bridal party were assembled in the palace car among a number of other passengers. Here Miss Kapp had taken her place, and here, too, was the venerable clergyman, Rev. Mr. Gibson, whom Mr. Trump very wisely provided for the occasion. There was a slight flutter caused by the novelty of a marriage under such circumstances, but soon this was over, and a more sober feeling had taken its stead as the happy pair, standing before the minister, were made man and wife. The knot was tied between the stations of Sunbury and Selinsgrove, and before reaching the latter place Mr. and Mrs. Trump were receiving the congratulations of their friends."

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE LETTER OF REV. J. H. ECCLESTON, BISHOP ELECT.

Following is the letter of Rev. J. H. Eccleston, who was elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa about two months ago:

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1875.

Rev. J. S. Reed, Chairman of the Committee of the Convention of the Diocese of Iowa:

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: When I received your notice, two months ago, of my election to the Episcopate of Iowa, I received, also, a protest against "the manner of the election," which now bears the signatures of delegates from many of the parishes represented in convention, and with it a request from these gentlemen to give a patient examination to the matter before answering. My long delay has been that I might avoid all appearance, even, of haste in answering. But having treated all parties with all the respect which I could, I must say that the information so far received by me does not, in my judgment, sustain the charges upon which I understand the protest to be based. Nor do the many other grave questions started by the protest seem to me to point to my declination as duty in the premises. However, the Church in her wisdom has not left such a question to the judgment of one man, however honest he may be in intention. Happily, too, for this case, the standing committees exercise the right to examine the entire case when the testimonials of a Bishop elect are laid before them, and, if anywhere, surely we may expect Divine guidance when the highest officers in the Church are deciding upon the election of the head of a diocese. To such an examination, by such a court, under such guidance, I am glad that this case must now be submitted. The decision one way must bind, and the decision the other way will wisely guide my action. Praying our Gracious Master to control this final decision—with kindest regards to yourself and the other members of the committee, and in Christian love toward all in and of your diocese, I am sincerely yours and their brother in Christ,

J. H. ECCLESTON.

The standing committee of the diocese will now prepare the testimonial of Dr. Eccleston's election and forward it to the committees of the other dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to the House of Bishops for confirmation. It is likely that nearly two months will elapse before the votes of all the committees will have been returned.

MR. CROUCH'S CHOICE WHISKY.

From the Jamestown Journal.

Close upon the shore of Lake Winnepiscogee is a town, and in that town dwells a man whom we will call Crouch. Mr. Crouch keeps a store; as he is a genial, accommodating man, he keeps for sale everything which the good people in the country can reasonably expect him to keep. Particularly has it been the practice of Mr. Crouch to keep a barrel of whisky on the tap in his cellar. One in the Fall and the other in the Spring will generally carry him through. He is very careful to whom he sells, and, so far as is known, the authorities have never given him any trouble.

One day Mr. Eliphalet Spooner entered the store with a slight protuberance visible upon his left breast. Mr. Spooner was a deacon, and a most proper man. He called the merchant aside and asked him if he had any good whisky. Crouch nodded in the affirmative.

"Will you let me have a pint?" and the deacon polled from his breast pocket a pint bottle.

"Certainly," said the trader; and forthwith he departed for the cellar. When he returned he brought the full bottle, carefully wiped and corked.

"What is to pay?"

"Fifty cents."

Mr. Spooner handed him over a fifty-cent scrip, and then, in a hesitating way, drew the cork. He placed the bottle to his lips, and tasted, just a drop, to test the quality of the liquor. He did this twice, and the expression on his face was one of hesitation and doubt.

"Mr. Crouch," he said, "I'm getting this for my wife. Is this the very best you have?"

"Oh! you want it for medicine."

"Yes, certainly."

"If that is the case—," the sentence was finished with a smile, and reaching forth for the bottle.

Down into the cellar went the storekeeper again. There was no need that he should empty the bottle and refill it, for he had but one solitary barrel from which to draw, so he took a turn around and soon came back, wiping the bottle afresh.

"I shall have to charge you eighty-seven cents for this, Mr. Spooner."

Having paid the extra charge with the utmost cheerfulness, Mr. Spooner placed the bottle again to his lips and tasted critically.

"Ah!" he muttered with a bright smile and a grateful nod, "This is something like."

And he went away entirely satisfied. And Mr. Crouch, also, appeared to be satisfied, if one might judge from the quiet smile that illuminated his rubicund visage.

A PRODIGIOUS INFANT.

One of the attractions of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a day or two ago, was a baby's carriage, containing a huge infant. The *Times* says that every few steps the father, who wheeled the coach, would turn and look in a piteous manner, as though alarmed by the notoriety thrust upon him, at a female who brought up the rear. She, however, was not one whit discomfitted. She was evidently proud of the size of her offspring, and to all inquirers would eagerly reply, "Yes, I'm the mother." She stated that the child was sixteen months old that day. Two months ago it weighed fifty pounds, but now weighs much more—probably seventy pounds. When born it was not noticeable for any great size, but it has rapidly grown from that time. The mother is a woman of ordinary size, and should matters continue in their present course she confidently expects that her boy will be mistaken for his mother's father.

A SMALL INFANT.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *State Register* of the 5th inst. has this bit of interesting information: "About two weeks since Mr. Musson, book-keeper at the K. & D. M. Railroad office, became the father of the smallest living child ever born in Des Moines. It is a boy, and the little chap weighed, when first made acquainted with this wicked world, exactly two pounds. It is so small that it looks like a doll. Its feet are each about two inches long, and the other limbs are proportionate. It is lively and healthy, and bids fair for long life, which, for its own sake, and for the sake of its excellent parents, Mr. and Mrs. Musson, we trust it may have."

GUARDING AGAINST THE SPREAD OF FIRES.

The Chief Engineer of Springfield, Mass., has written to Chief Eaton and Chief Hendricks, of the Hartford and New Haven fire departments, suggesting a plan of connecting the fire alarm circuits of these cities and that of Boston and Worcester, so that in case of a large fire occurring in either city at any time when the telegraph offices are closed, help could be sent for, and not be subject to any delay except in getting the necessary cars ready to take the engines to the scene of the fire. The Chief Engineer of Worcester has signified his approval of the plan.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

AN UNPLEASANT POSITION.

THE RESULT OF A NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONALITY IN RUSSIA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:

"The Russian journals have lately been much taken up with the troubles which have befallen a young man in consequence of his failure to establish his nationality. Thirty years ago a young woman, a native of Memel, went to St. Petersburg, where she made the acquaintance of a Russian gentleman. She became the mother of a boy, who was in due course apprenticed to a shoemaker, by whom, however, he was ill-treated, and in consequence ran away. His mother then procured for him from the Governor-General of St. Petersburg a passport, and he obtained employment upon a merchant ship trading in the Baltic. In 1868 this vessel was wrecked, and in the disaster young Nicholas—such was the boy's name—lost his passport. He then returned to his mother, who again placed him with the shoemaker, from whom he again ran away, and in consequence fell into the hands of the Police. He was kept in prison seven weeks, when, being adjudged to be of the same nationality as his mother, he was sent over the frontier and bidden to make his way to Memel, which he was told was his legal domicile. On arriving in this town he presented himself to the Mayor, who told him that he was no Prussian subject, and that he might go whither he chose. After a fruitless endeavor to obtain employment and a home, the young man at the end of a fortnight crossed the Russian frontier, and was arrested at Kratingen, where, in answer to inquiries, he gave as his name that of his father, and described himself as a native of St. Petersburg. He was thereupon conveyed to the capital, and imprisoned at Spask. After being detained here a month he was a second time sent off to Memel, where he received the same information as before from the Mayor, and was ordered to quit the town at once. Again, therefore, he crossed the frontier, and made his way unchallenged to Libau, where he was arrested and consigned to prison. After a detention of seven months he was once more escorted to St. Petersburg by the Police, and imprisoned at Spask. His friends at last succeeded in obtaining his release, but not till he had been tried and fined five roubles for assuming a name (his father's) to which he had no claim. They strove in vain, however, to procure him a passport, and again the Police escorted him to Memel, where he of course met with the same reception as previously from the Mayor. Under the circumstances, therefore, he had no other choice but to venture upon Russian territory once more, and was promptly apprehended at Kraten, reconducted to St. Petersburg, and again consigned to the Spask prison for three months. At the end of this time he was liberated and provided with a passport. Here, however, his trouble did not end. Having obtained a situation on the Nicholas Railway, he fell ill of fever, and was sent to the Alexandra Hospital. Here he alleged he was ill-treated by the nurses, and, rendering himself troublesome to the hospital authorities by reason of the loudness and publicity of his complaints, he was again handed over to the Police, and was immured for seven months in the Kazan prison. A fourth expedition to Memel followed, with results as before. For the fourth time he was arrested on the frontier and conveyed to prison at St. Petersburg. During the journey the unfortunate man, with the hope of being sent to Siberia, contrived to smash the window of a shop, for the purpose, as he alleged, of committing a theft. The expedient, however, failed, and for the fifth time he found himself on his way back to Memel. On seeing him appear once more the Mayor, in a passion, had him thrust from the door, and in 1874 Nicholas was again in the hands of the Russian Police. The St. Petersburg *Gazette*, from which the above particulars are taken, has not patience to follow up the further peregrinations of the unfortunate young man, but says they comprised two more involuntary visits to the Mayor of Memel. 'Is it not strange,' the *Gazette* continues, 'that this poor fellow, who is charged with no crime or offense, should be more severely punished than a criminal for the sole reason that no one will give himself the trouble to get to the bottom of his unfortunate position, or to understand that these perpetual journeys from St. Petersburg to Memel, and from Memel to St. Petersburg, will in no way contribute to provide a remedy for it?'"

ENGLISH ARTISTS AND THE CENTENNIAL.

The Lord President of the Council and the Chancellor of the Exchequer received yesterday, says the London *Daily News* of July 23, a deputation from the Royal Academy on the subject of a suitable representation of British art in general at the International Exhibition of 1876 to be held at Philadelphia. The following members of the Royal Academy were present: Sir Francis Grant, President; Messrs. P. H. Calderon, C. W. Cope, W. P. Frith, F. Leighton, W. C. Marshall, J. E. Millais, J. Pettie, F. R. Pickersgill, R. Redgrave, G. Richmond, and Mr. F. A. Eaton, Secretary. Sir Francis Grant introduced the deputation as having been appointed to bring before her Majesty's Government the importance attached by the Royal Academy to a complete representation of British fine art in response to the invitation of the American nation upon the occasion of the International Exhibition of 1876. The deputation stated that the Council of the Royal Academy was anxious, in the first place, to assure the Lord President and the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they had not sought an interview on the subject of the representation of British art at Philadelphia with a view of obtaining any concessions or advantages for members of the Royal Academy, either collectively or individually, but the interests of British artists generally; and also, it might be added, in the interests of the Philadelphia Exhibition itself. Being convinced by past experience that the wish of her Majesty's Government, as expressed in his Grace's letter of the 4th of March last, that British art should be worthily represented at that exhibition, can never be carried into effect if all the expenses connected with the transmission and insurance of works of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving to so great a distance have to be borne by the exhibitors, the deputation urged upon the serious consideration of her Majesty's Government the advisability of reverting to the example of the Paris Exhibition of 1855 by relaxing, so far as those works of art are concerned, the strict rules adopted for the general departments of the Exhibition, and consenting to defray the cost of their transport, reception, unpacking, arrangement, and insurance. It was pointed out that British art has hitherto made a very poor show at all international exhibitions, while foreign countries like France and Belgium have always been well represented, the result being that, whereas Belgian and French pictures are well known and command a sale all over Europe, English pictures are but little known and esteemed out of England. This difference in the opinion of the deputation has arisen entirely from the fact that the Governments of those foreign countries have always contributed largely toward the expenses of exhibiting their artists' works, and have thus enabled a good representative collection of the art of the country to be brought together, while the British Government has done nothing to assist English artists. Were it only to imitate to a certain extent in this matter the example of small countries like Belgium and Switzerland, British art would soon take its proper place abroad, and in the present instance we should be able to show the Americans that we occupy as high a place in art as in other matters. The deputation further stated that, should her Majesty's Government be induced to accede to the request made by the Council on behalf of the interests of British art, the Royal Academy would be very happy, as an institution, to contribute toward the Exhibition by sending and insuring a selection of the diploma works of its deceased members, and also to assist her Majesty's Government in any way that may be deemed advisable in promoting the worthy representation of British art at Philadelphia. The Lord President having promised to bring the matter before the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made inquiries as to the means it was proposed to adopt, and the cost of making such a collection as the deputation considered would generally represent British art, and discussed at some length the measures which would be necessary to give effect to their wishes. Sir Francis Grant having thanked the Lord President and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the deputation withdrew.

THE DECLINE AND FALL OF BADEN-BADEN.

The French press notes with great satisfaction that Baden, that once brilliant watering-place, is now a gloomy and well-nigh deserted spot. The hotels, once full of the aristocratic and fashionable celebrities of Europe, are empty; and the promenades and the *établissement*, which were wont to resound from morning to night with the accents of the most polished language in the world, now feebly echo nothing but the dull grunts of a few heavy Germans. As a proof of the miserable state of Baden since M. Dupressoir and the French abandoned it, the *Figaro* mentions the impressions the place produced upon a Russian Princess who visited it the other day. She had not been there since 1869, the year before the war, and, unaware of the change that had overtaken it, had brought with her, as in old days, two or three score of huge trunks full of dresses. The first day of her stay she changed her toilet six times, the second she did not change it at all, the third she stayed at home in an old dressing-gown, and the fourth she fled.

THE WAR IN ATCHIN.

A letter from Amsterdam in the Frankfort *Journal* says that the news from Atchin is still very unsatisfactory. Hostilities have practically ceased, as the Atchinese find that every musket-shot they fire against the Dutch fortifications they get a dozen shells in return; but they have a powerful and dangerous ally in the cholera, which rages unceasingly among the Dutch troops, and has caused a considerable reduction in their numbers. The means hitherto taken against the epidemic have proved fruitless; the marshy soil and the want of good drinking water are evils which even the abundant rations of meat and wine daily served out to the troops cannot overcome. Attempts have been made to sink an artesian well, but they failed, because there was no steam-engine. There is an ice-machine, but it cannot get any further than making warm water lukewarm. In the hospitals the sick are packed as close as herrings, and each ship for Java takes back a whole cargo of invalid soldiers. Many die on the way; some directly after they get on board. The vacancies thus left in the ranks of course have to be replaced, and the expense of these continued convoys is enormous. A single batch of invalids who arrived at Batavia last April cost the Government upward of 27,000 florins. There is, moreover, but little prospect of peace; the election of a new Sultan rather points to more obstinate resistance, which is also indicated by the steps taken by his astute Minister, Abdul Rahman Habib, to induce the King of Siam to assist him in the war against Holland. This proposal has been roundly rejected by the King, and it is said that Abdul then applied to the Governor of Penang to act as Arbitrator between the belligerents, but this report has not been confirmed. It seems, at any rate, that the Dutch Government does not believe in the prospect of peace, for considerable reinforcements are to be sent to Sumatra to enable Gen. Pel again to take the offensive and to storm the two entrenched camps held by the Atchinese.

THE SEYYID.

THE COMMON SENSE OF A SAVAGE MONARCH.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on July 25: "The Seyyid of Zanzibar yesterday visited the Marshal President. He afterward went to the Geographical Exhibition and the Jardin d'Acclimatation. To-day he called on M. Buffet and the Duc Decazes, and he leaves Paris to-morrow. The capital of France is thus about to lose the only sovereign whom she has officially possessed this year. Ten days ago the people of Paris, and, indeed of France, knew scarcely anything of Zanzibar and its Sultan. A large Marseilles house, Rabaud, has established factories at Zanzibar, and for some years coffee has been exported, which popularized the name Zanzibar in France. This was about all that Parisians knew of that little corner of the globe. The Seyyid's visit, therefore, has hardly ruffled the ordinary course of Parisian life, and the mass of the people have hardly perceived his presence. The French Government received him and his suite in modest apartments in the Hôtel du Louvre, a military attaché and an interpreter have accompanied him in his excursions, and the bill which France will have to pay for his visit will scarcely exceed £2,400. Those who have come in contact with him give him high praise. He has shown more acquaintance than most Orientals, especially Oriental rulers, with Europe and its history. All the remarks he has made on what he has seen have betrayed an observant and reflective mind, together with a feeling of curiosity applied only to things really worth observation. He has rigidly adhered to the precepts of his religion, never touching a drop of wine, and professing a philosophic disdain for the material enjoyments so dear to Orientals. He does not smoke nor allow smoking in his presence. On visiting the opera he gave the Europeans by whom he was surrounded a striking lesson of dignity. Between the acts he was invited to go behind the scenes. He asked the meaning of this proposal of men representing in his eyes Western civilization. It was explained to him that in the Green Room he could get a close view of the airy nymphs whose graceful movements he had just been admiring; that there he could form an idea of the mode in which a Frenchwoman prepares to come before the public, of the powder and paint which decorate her face, eyes, and mouth, the artificial hair which shows off her forehead and falls over her shoulders, the mechanical means which render her carriage more graceful, and the contributions levied on every quarter of the world for her outfit. The Seyyid, after reflecting a few moments, asked whether Europeans who went there liked people to know it. No, he was told; though they had a strong desire to go, they did not generally talk of having been there. 'Then,' rejoined the Seyyid, 'I will not have it said that during my visit to Europe I did a thing which I should be sorry to have known.' Probably this honorable trait of his character did not reach certain circles, for fifteen or twenty letters have daily been addressed to him, which, if placed before him with their accompanying photographs, cannot have given him a high idea of Parisian morality. Happily, his interpreter had received instructions, and these autographs did not reach their destination. The Seyyid, who has just presented Marshal MacMahon with a magnificent sword, the hilt and scabbard of which are in chased gold, is much pleased with the cordial reception given to him by the President of the Republic. The dinner, however, of Thursday last at Versailles ended somewhat abruptly, and in a way which has puzzled the Parisian quidnuncs. The Seyyid seemed charmed with the feast, and listened with the greatest attention to the remarks which were made to him through the interpreter. Suddenly, when dinner was scarcely over, the Seyyid said he wished to return to Paris. Some surprise was naturally evinced at this brusque decision, but the horses were put to, and directly the carriages appeared the African sovereign and his suite made off as quickly as possible. On arriving at the Hôtel du Louvre the Seyyid, looking somewhat displeased, rushed to his apartments. People were asking one another whether something had not affronted the dignity of the Sovereign of Zanzibar, when happily the truth leaked out. This sudden retreat was due to want of attention neither on the part of the Marshal nor of his household, but simply to an omission in the text of the Koran which, while forbidding the faithful to drink wine, unhappily did not extend the prohibition to melons, of which the Seyyid is inordinately fond.

LETTERS OF FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

The *Petit Lyonnais* has issued an extraordinary edition, consisting of letters written by Republican celebrities, to be sold for the profit of the sufferers by the late floods. The following is the epistle contributed by Victor Hugo:

My Valiant Fellow-citizens and Brothers:

I gladly subscribe to to your generous idea. All the plagues in the world may fall on France, but whether they be the work of Kings or the elements, none of them will be able to kill her. The inundation, like the Prussian invasion, will be only another opportunity for her to show her great heart. France knows how to relieve those who suffer, as she knows how to combat those who oppress. To-day it is pity—to-morrow it will be *la revanche*. Let us never lose sight of those two grand objects of duty.

Your friend, VICTOR HUGO.

M. Gambetta also contributes; his letter concludes thus:

"Before the plagues of nature, as before the plague of invasion, all must unite together and help one another from one end of France to the other. No commune has failed in this supreme duty, I might say, this supreme interest, for such touching and energetic paternity is the best sign of the vitality and future of the country."

M. Louis Blanc likewise figures among the contributors; his letter deals with the memorable sitting in the Chamber, when M. Gambetta made what many persons think a great mistake in attacking M. Buffet. Of course M. Louis Blanc thinks the contrary; he says:

"Could the Republican Party sit patient and quiet while the Vice President of the Council shifted the charge from Bonapartist to Republican shoulders? No, it was impossible, and I, therefore, highly congratulate M. Gambetta in not hesitating, at the risk of undoing his work, to avenge the public conscience so basely outraged."

Another contributor sums up the diplomatic history of the Second Empire as follows:

"Palmerston l'a fait;
Cavour l'a refait;
Bismarck l'a défait."

Garibaldi, of course, sends his literary mite; it is short and sweet:

FRASCATI, July 17, 1875.

Toulouse, the noble metropolis of the South of France, has in her distress the paternal sympathy of Italy. GARIBALDI.

AN ENGLISH ACTRESS AND HER HUSBAND.

The London *Echo* of July 24 says: At Hammersmith Police Court, to-day Mr. Ashurst Menzies, who was described as a gentleman, was charged with assaulting Mary Ann Menzies, his wife, (Amy Fawcett, the well-known actress.) Mr. Kisch, solicitor, defended.

The complainant said she had been living with her mother for four or five weeks, in Bridge road, Hammersmith. He came to her mother's house and wanted some money; she told him she had not got any; he knocked her down with his fist, and struck her several times. She had been married three years; he constantly abused her, but she never took any proceedings, as she was ashamed to do so.

The witness was cross-examined at considerable length. She said she saw her husband on the same day in Holland-mews, Kensington, where she went for her clothes. There was no disturbance previously to getting her box. She did not seize him by the hair and whiskers. His hat was broken at the Addison road station a week ago, when he took off her hat and struck her. She had not been indulging. She had not been in the habit of doing so. She had forgotten her maiden name. She was an actress, and known by the name of Amy Fawcett. She had played at the Vaudeville and Court Theatres. She took tickets for Newhaven for herself and servant to go away to avoid him. He took the tickets away. She was not going to meet a gentleman at Newhaven. She was not anxious to get rid of him, but she was tired of keeping him. She wanted protection, so as to be able to walk about the streets without having her things taken away.

Elizabeth Pauley said she was in the house and heard loud talking, and the complainant screaming. She went down and saw the complainant lying on the floor, and the prisoner on the other side of the room. Witness said, "Why, goodness me, you have killed her." He said she pulled his hair, that he pushed her, and she fell on a chair. The complainant might have had a little to drink, but she believed she was sober.

Mr. Kisch said there was no doubt she had been drinking. She commenced the disturbance in Holland-mews, and, on the prisoner going to her for an explanation why she spoke to his friends, it was renewed.

The complainant was recalled, and said she did not mind the prisoner being bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Ingham then took the prisoner's recognizances for his good behavior for six months, and told him if he continued to annoy his wife it would become a serious matter.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S PUBLISHER.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes on July 22:

The case of M. Plon, the publisher, against the heirs of Napoleon III., came before the Civil Tribune of the Seine again yesterday. It may be remembered that M. Plon seeks to annul the contract into which he entered for the publication of the late Emperor's works, and notably his Majesty's *Vie de César*, two volumes only of which have appeared; in addition, the publisher claimed 660,000 francs damages for the loss he had sustained by the non-completion of the Emperor's works. The cost of publishing the *Vie de César* is put down at 440,000 francs; the work appears to have been an utter failure as a commercial speculation. The damages, however, were ultimately brought down to 167,000 francs by M. Plon, but after hearing counsel, the court postponed judgment.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
300	Western Union	81½	100	Lake Shore	59½
800	do	81⅜	900	do	59⅝
200	do	81¼	50	do ...s3.	59¾
200	do	81⅜	30	do	59½
200	do ...s3.	81⅜	1800	do	59¾
1000	do ...b3.	81½	200	do ...s3.	59⅝
100	do ...s3.	81⅜	1000	do ...b3.	59¾
200	do	81½	100	do	59¾
100	do	81⅜	1200	do ...s3.	59⅝
60	do	81½	500	do	59⅝
200	do ...s3.	81¼	100	St. Paul Pref.	59
300	do	81¼	500	North-western	41
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103¾	100	do	41⅛
100	Erie Railway	14⅜	100	do ...s3.	41⅛
500	St. Paul	36	200	do ...b3.	41¼
100	do ...s3.	36	600	do	41¼
1000	Pacific Mail	38⅞	400	Ohio & Miss.	19⅛
200	do ...c.	38⅝	300	do	19
300	do	38¾	200	do	18⅞
400	do	38⅝	600	do	18¾
400	do ...b3.	38⅝	100	Kansas Pacific	10

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

Amount	Stock	Price	Amount	Stock	Price
$8,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	116¼	$2,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	121⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new 12	119⅞	4,500	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	117⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67 ...12	120¾	10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	122¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

Shares	Stock	Price	Shares	Stock	Price
$10,000	N.W.C.C.G.B.	87	100	Pac. Mail ...b3.	39¼
6,500	Terre H. Inc.	76	200	do	39¼
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	102	200	do	39⅜
500	West. Union	81⅝	300	do	39
100	do ...b3.	81¾	200	do ...s10.	38⅞
200	do	81¾	200	do	38⅞
200	do ...b3.	81⅞	300	do	39⅛
735	do	82	100	Erie Railway	14⅜
300	do	82⅛	200	Union Pacific	72¼
100	do	82¼	200	Lake Shore ...b3.	60⅛
100	do ...b3.	82¼	200	do ...b3.	60
400	do	82	700	do	60⅛
60	Quicksilver	15¾	100	do ...b3.	60⅛
500	St. Paul	36¼	300	do ...s3.	60
500	Ohio & Miss	18⅝	100	do	60⅛
200	Han. & St. Jo	23¼	100	North-western	41⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 9—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last was noted chiefly for an increase of $1,526,600 in loans, and a decrease of $1,932,700 in the legal-tender average. The banks lost $1,434,675 in surplus reserve; but this decrease is immaterial in view of the large excess which they still hold, amounting to $27,070,000. The banks are very strong in legal tenders, and abundantly able to meet the extra requirements that will grow out of the Fall trade and the movement of the crops to tide-water.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous week and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 31.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 8, '74.
Loans	$278,907,700	$280,434,300	$280,534,300
Specie	15,737,200	16,334,400	25,740,000
Legal tenders	75,534,000	73,601,300	66,549,500
Deposits	251,066,100	251,462,800	242,261,600
Circulation	18,576,100	18,521,800	25,805,700

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	July 31.	Aug. 7.	
Specie	$15,737,200	$16,334,400	Inc...$597,200
Legal tenders	75,534,000	73,601,300	Dec..1,932,700
Total reserve	$91,271,200	$89,935,700	Dec.$1,335,500
Reserve required against deposits	62,766,525	62,865,700	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	28,504,675	27,070,000	Dec..1,434,675

The Wall street markets were characterized by the usual midsummer dullness during the past week, and but for the disreputable tactics resorted to by unscrupulous parties in the circulation of unfounded rumors affecting the credit and stability of prominent banking houses, scarcely a ripple of excitement would have marked the dealings. Early in the week values had an improving tendency, and liberal investments were made in the purchase of the leading railroad mortgages, notwithstanding the damage to the crops by continued heavy rains, which, however, was unduly magnified by the reports. Toward the close a reactionary movement set in, due, as already stated, to false reports of the embarrassments of some leading banking houses and brokerage firms. It is gratifying to be able to state that the true nature of these rumors was quickly detected, when, of course, they ceased to produce the intended results, and the market promptly assumed a more confident tone. An investigation by the proper authorities of the Stock Exchange, with a view to the discovery of the sources whence those criminal reports have emanated, would seem to be clearly in order, in view of the fact that it was at the instigation of that institution that a law has been placed upon the statute-books of the State providing a severe punishment for the originators and circulators of all such rumors.

The monetary situation was without essential change until late on Thursday, when call loans were bid up from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. The advance brought out large offerings of capital, and the market at the close was extremely easy at 1½@2 ₩ cent. In discounts there was no new feature, and prime names sold at 3½ to 5 ₩ cent., the lower rate being exceptional. The market has a hardening tendency, and an advance in the rate for money may be looked for as the preparations for the Fall trade assume more activity and the demand for money becomes more urgent. Thus far the movement of currency from this centre has not been especially important.

The foreign advices continue to report a firm market for United States bonds, but consols declined ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. late in the week. The London money market has been easier than even our own, and rates in the open market are still considerably below the bank minimum, which remains at 2½ ₩ cent. The amount of specie gained by the bank was comparatively small, but it was hardly to be expected that the influx could continue as great as it has been for some time past. The chief feature of the foreign exchanges was a scarcity of bills, notably commercial bills. The Syndicate bankers have drawn in moderate amounts, at least sufficiently to prevent any large outflow of coin. The nominal rates for prime bankers' bills were $4 87½ and $4 90½, but at the close actual business was at $4 86¾@$4 87 for long and at $4 89¾@$4 90¼ for demand sterling. The promulgation on Monday of the Treasury schedule of gold sales for the month of August imparted strength to the gold speculation at the opening, as it provides for the sale of only $5,000,000, whereas the rumors current on the previous Saturday placed the amount as high as $8,000,000. The first effect was to send up the price from 112⅝ to 113, but sales were subsequently made as high as 114, the advance having been assisted by the manipulations of a new clique and the reported troubles among banking-houses having connections abroad. At the close the market was easier and sales were made at 113½@113⅝. The comparatively small outflow of coin on Saturday was a disappointment to bull operators in gold. Cash gold has been in moderate supply, the bulk of the loans having been made flat. On Thursday the Treasury sold $1,500,000 at 113.01½ and 113.02.

Government bonds were strong and prices advanced ½ to 1¼ ₩ cent. in sympathy with gold, the greatest improvement being in 1868s, which closed at 121⅜, the highest price of the week. The demand for railroad bonds was unusually active, and all the leading descriptions commanded improved prices. At the close there was a reaction in a few instances. In State bonds District of Columbia 3-65s declined 4 ₩ cent., selling down to 68¼. Missouris and Tennessees were also lower at the close.

On the Stock Exchange the volume of business was smaller, and the fluctuations generally confined within narrower limits than for a long time past. The most marked change was in Kansas City and Northern preferred, which declined to 25, in consequence of a disruption of the harmonious relations hitherto existing between this and the Kansas Pacific roads. Western Union advanced to 83⅝, declined to 80¼, and recovered to 82¼. Pacific Mail rose to 40¼, fell off to 38¼, and later rallied to 39¼. Lake Shore declined from 61⅛ to 59½, and closed at 60⅛. Illinois Central fell off from 97¾ to 95, and then rose to 97 bid. The changes in the remainder of the list were confined within a radius of ¼ to 1½ ₩ cent. The market, though quiet, was very firm at the close.

COURSE OF MARKET—THIS WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Aug. 8, 1874.
American Gold	114	112⅝	110⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116½	115	112⅛
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	114¼	114¼	111¾
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	120¾	120⅛	117⅝
New-York Central	104¼	103¾	101
Chicago & Rock Island	106	105¼	99½
Pacific Mail	40¼	38¼	45⅞
St. Paul Common	36⅜	35¾	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	59½	58¾	52¾
Western Union	83⅝	80¼	75¼
Union Pacific	73⅛	72¼	29⅞
Lake Shore	61⅛	59½	73⅛
Toledo & Wabash	5¾	5½	36
North-western Common	42⅜	41	38
North-western Preferred	55½	55	55¾
Delaware, Lack. & Western	120⅝	120	107½
New-Jersey Central	109⅝	109	106
Panama	130⅞	130	111¾
Erie	14⅞	14¼	32¾
Ohio & Mississippi	20	18½	24¾
C. C. & Indiana Central	4¼	4	12⅞
Harlem	134¾	134	123¾

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 7.

	Highest.	Lowest.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	103¾	103¾	103¾	104
Harlem	134	134	133¾	134½
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
Lake Shore	60⅛	59½	60	60¼
North-western	41⅜	41	41¼	41½
Rock Island	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	105¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36¼	36	36⅛	36¼
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	59¼	59	59¼	59½
Union Pacific	72½	72¼	72¼	72½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	19⅛	18½	18½	18¾
Missouri Pacific	47	47	47	48
Western Union	82¼	81	82	82⅛
Pacific Mail	39¼	38½	39	39⅛

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$3,184,094
July 10	4,341,801
July 17	6,641,929
July 24	7,001,511
July 31	5,803,769
Aug. 7	4,786,292
Total	$31,759,396
Total same period, 1874	42,576,177
Decrease in 1875	$10,816,781

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (including foreign articles re-exported) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 6	$6,190,158
July 13	5,013,248
July 20	6,203,639
July 27	5,793,286
Aug. 3	4,325,682
Total	$27,526,003
Total same period of 1874	$30,782,343
Decrease in 1875	$3,256,340
Gold, Aug. 7, 1875	113⅝
Gold, Aug. 8, 1874	110⅛

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July 1, 2, and 3	$2,785,851
July 10	2,959,605
July 17	1,962,221
July 24	815,879
July 31	230,593
Aug. 7	1,123,918
Total	$9,883,069
Total same period of 1874	7,567,737
Increase in 1875	$2,315,332

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July 1, 2, and 3	$844,000	$2,125,000
July 10	1,885,000	2,307,900
July 17	2,168,724	1,532,067
July 24	2,157,935	786,981
July 31	2,543,000	553,000
Aug. 7	2,803,100	2,261,600
Total	$12,401,759	$9,566,548
Total same period of 1874	12,810,814	18,849,683

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
11½—Sixpenny Savings Bank vs. Spofford, &c.
13—Bradford vs. Tilton.
28—Ripley vs. Grant.
31—Beaseley vs. The City of Brooklyn.
32—Peters, &c., vs. Little.
40—Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.
59—Matter of Foster.
60—Matter of Voorhees.
61—Matter of Kaufman.
65—Newton vs. The Continental Bank.
83—Matter of Dickinson, &c.
84—Sofield vs. Compton.
118—The People, &c., vs. Tweed.
123—Middlesex Quarry Co. vs. Campbell.

Nos.
124—Same vs. Same.
140—Antes vs. Buddensick.
143—Newman, Receiver, vs. Crosby.
146—Wilkins vs. Hubbard.
150—Matter of Willis.
151—Matter of Volkening.
169—Murtha vs. The Mayor, &c.
170—Snyder vs. McComb.
179—Matter of Cary, &c.
184—Palmer vs. Morrison, &c.
187—Fuller vs. Newcombe.
190—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.
194—Brown vs. Cromien, &c.
198—Jones vs. Cox.
199—Sparks vs. Clark.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Henry Noonan and Patrick McKeon, robbery.
Andrew Gilligan, burglary.
Thomas Conoby, burglary.
Frederick Jacques, Peter Flattery, and Robert Lee, burglary.
Michael Tully, burglary.
John Coffee, burglary.
William Peckenham, felonious assault and battery.
John F. Bucking, felonious assault and battery.

Charles Bauer and Henry Kister, grand larceny.
Charles Harrington, grand larceny.
Michael Daly, grand larceny.
George Wilson, grand larceny.
Catharine Joyce, grand larceny.
Alexander Thevenit, grand larceny.
Benne McCullum, indecent assault.

THAT SEA SERPENT.

The Boston *Advertiser* prints the following, signed by Henry W. Goodwin, and dated Aug. 3:

"My family distinctly saw from Green Hill, yesterday, an animal similar to the one described in your paper of this morning. It was at first seen coming from North Shore. It came quite near to the land, passing between the Black Rocks, and from them in a straight course toward Minot's. It remained above water till half-way to Minot's, when it disappeared, and was not seen again. The head of the animal appeared to be several feet above the water, and its body was at least twenty-five feet in length. As it passed through the water it left a long wake behind it. Its motion was very rapid—faster than any steamboat."

The *Advertiser* says that the strange fish was also seen by the officers of the steamer New-York, on her passage to Eastport and St. John, when off Nahant, Friday, July 30. It first appeared about four miles away, standing in toward the land, and at one time the steamer was within half a mile of it. The creature made several appearances of half a minute each, pushing its head directly upright out of the water some six or eight feet, and then sinking in the same way and showing a long black fin some fifteen feet or more behind. Its head and neck appeared to be round, about the size of a pork barrel, and two clear white stripes down its breast gave it a most striking appearance as it pushed along moving its head from side to side.

THE PROPHETIC SPIDERS.

The close observer of the Providence *Journal* puts the following on record in the issue of that paper for the 5th inst.: "The spiders were wise prophets yesterday morning, for their wonderful instinct taught them that the day would be fine, and that the sun would shine on their gossamer houses. Therefore they spread their pretty lady mantles on the drenched grass and patiently waited for the storm to pass away. The morning broke with a dreary outlook, but when we saw these fairy structures spread thickly over the lawn, and hanging with dainty grace upon the pendant branches of a fuchsia in full bloom, we felt sure that the little workmen knew what they were doing. Neither were our humble friends mistaken in their calculations, and snugly sheltered under their silvery tents they doubtless enjoyed the sunshine quite as well as the superior race, whose perceptions in regard to the condition of the elements are far less delicate and reliable than the instinct possessed by these insignificant insects. We have watched the lady mantles for many years, and seldom have the spiders proved false prophets."

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF SWALLOWING A BEE.

The Trenton (N. J.,) *Gazette* has this singular story: "On Wednesday on the farm of Samuel Allinson, near Yardville, in this county, a man employed on the place was running with full speed after some sheep, with his mouth open, when a bee or some other insect flew into his mouth and stung him on the back part of the glottis. The bee was swallowed, and, strange to say, in a very few minutes afterward a rash similar to measles broke out over the man's whole body. The family did the best they could for the man until a physician arrived. At the last accounts he was doing very well."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 6th inst. says: "The quantity of coal sent from this region the last week was by rail 125,651 tons; canal, 41,980 tons; for the week, 167,631 tons, against 129,013 for the corresponding week last year. Increase, 38,618 tons. The supply sent from all the regions of which we have returns was: Anthracite, 635,440 tons; bituminous, 87,165 tons; for the week, 722,605 tons; against 476,250 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Increase, 246,355 tons. The supply sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 11,063,404 tons, against 12,628,962 tons to same period last year. Decrease, 1,565,558 tons. The decrease in anthracite is 1,813,875 tons."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A BUNCH OF BERRIES—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

A set of outrageous canards put in circulation on the Stock Exchange last Thursday caused a sudden and considerable change in the price of stocks, and sent up the rate for call loans from three to five per cent. At one time there was some reason to expect a serious and widespread disturbance of public confidence. This was because the rumors affected names which cannot be shaken in consequence of past complications—as were DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. We should like to see these rumors traced to their source, and the authors of them punished. They might have been disastrous, and they certainly were villainous. As the Stock Exchange has sufficient power to move in this matter, it ought to do so promptly.

HALLOCK, the Treasury clerk who was arrested for the theft of a package of $47,000 from the United States Treasury, has made a clean breast of it. He acknowledges that he stole the money and turned it over to OTTMAN and his confederates. He accuses OTTMAN of being the evil counselor at whose suggestion he took the money. HALLOCK also complains that he has received but $600 from the amount taken. OTTMAN seems to be a man of substance and large dealings, as he has money, real estate, and stocks, and is a depositor in one of the Washington banks, where it is supposed the remains of the stolen package is lodged for safe-keeping. Altogether, this is a curious story, and its sequel is another instance of the difficulty with which thieves conceal the fact of their being in possession of ill-gotten gains, when honest detectives once get after them.

It seems probable that the effects of the rains on the bottom lands of the Mississippi may not be quite so serious as had been anticipated, though the danger is by no means past. A considerable crevasse has been made above Island No. 10, and 3,000 acres of land are underwater, and this temporarily checked the rise of the river at Memphis. The prospect is reported as gloomy for the Arkansas side of the river.

As a change in the term of holding State office in Connecticut is shortly to be made, politics in that very lively State are already beginning to exhibit signs of activity. The constitutional amendment making the Gubernatorial term biennial, instead of annual, is certain of ratification by the people, so that the Governor chosen next Spring will serve only until the January following, when his successor, to be elected in November, will enter upon his office for two years. This, as will be seen, gives the politicians the rare chance of holding two sets of conventions and of carrying on two canvasses during the same year. Our Hartford correspondence gives a few striking points in the present political field, in which the anxiety of the Democrats about candidates is a feature. Connecticut Democracy, however, as now understood, has such an ill flavor in the country at large that a reorganization of the party is very likely to be made.

Our correspondence from the American squadron cruising in European waters has a special interest as supplying many details of the receptions given the officers in command, of which the cable has already given some particulars. Admiral WORDEN has been fortunate in securing a name, on account of his great fight in Hampton Roads on the *Monitor*, which will make him famous everywhere. But the vessels comprising the squadron, and the officers commanding, were received with special hospitality abroad because of the friendly relations existing between our nation and those across the sea. In some cases the welcome to the American naval officers was warm enough to be called an ovation.

A PRACTICAL LESSON IN HONESTY.

A correspondent in another column exposes with great clearness the deceptive and deceitful arguments by which the repudiationists undertake to sustain their cause. He takes up one of their specious illustrations, by which it is sought to prove that the national bonds ought to be "paid" in greenbacks, and he shows what would be the operation of the doctrine in his own case. In this connection, we may say that our correspondent is a man entirely to be relied upon, and that he represents a very valuable class of professional men.

The theory of the repudiationists is that no creditor of the Government is entitled to any more than he gave for the evidences of public debt which he holds. They reason, for instance, that if a man bought national bonds with greenbacks he ought to be paid in greenbacks. To be strictly logical they ought, as our correspondent points out, to insist that the public creditor be paid exactly the value of the greenbacks he originally invested. But this is impossible, and a man who bought bonds with greenbacks worth forty cents to the dollar, if paid in greenbacks to-day would make more than one hundred per cent. by the operation.

The doctrine which is so urgently pressed by the repudiationists in the Democratic Party is not a new one. Curiously enough, the battle we are now fighting was once fought out, with nearly the same arguments on both sides, during the first Presidency of Gen. WASHINGTON. HAMILTON, with his acute perception of what the permanent interests and the real honor of the country demanded, proposed the payment of the notes issued by the Confederation at par. It was then objected to this course that many had obtained these notes at a great discount, and it was proposed to "scale them down." But HAMILTON argued, with entire justice, that no such course was practicable, and that it would open the way to multitudes of corrupt and fraudulent claims. Even if it were practicable, HAMILTON would have none of it, pointing out that the permanent credit of the new Government required that it should consider in paying its promises not what its creditors lent but what the Government promised to pay. This is really the essence of the question to-day, and it is not very much to our credit that it should now be undergoing discussion after having been once settled, and that in the right way.

For ourselves we have no expectation that this particular form of repudiation will be successful. There are now outstanding only a portion of the bonds which do not bear distinctly on their face the obligation to pay the principal and interest in gold. And it is held by Mr. PENDLETON himself that even as to these the law of 1869 requires payment in coin, and that the law has become a part of the original obligation. This is about the only piece of honest and sound reasoning that Mr. PENDLETON has ever been credited with, and it may be considered as nearly conclusive on that particular point.

But the repudiation which we have to fear is that which is involved in inflation, and that is just as base as and more dangerous than the other. As our correspondent points out, inflation once begun must, according to all precedent, end in repudiation. But as our country is now situated, inflation, if it occur, must begin by the repudiation of two solemn pledges of the Government—one that the legal tenders shall be limited in amount, the other that they shall be paid in coin on presentation after Jan. 1, 1879. This latter, like the law of 1869, is a part of the original contract. It cannot be ignored without dishonor, and if it be ignored there is no limit to the disgrace that will follow. Once entered on the fatal path of dishonesty, no one can tell to what depths its swift downward slope will conduct the nation.

PUBLIC PLUCK.

Police Commissioner Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH has taken a very decided step in a manly way. The proceedings of the Police Board on Saturday were by reason of that step the most important that have taken place in that body for a long time. Of the mere business that was done we do not speak; that, it is to be hoped, will ere long be all undone. The important occurrence was that Gen. SMITH, in "a compact minority of one," charged horse, foot, and dragoons upon the majority, that is, all the rest, of the board. Finding himself entirely foiled in his endeavor to purify the force and improve its discipline, and seeing that his failure was due to causes that would be in operation as long as the board is constituted as it is at present, he promptly and absolutely disavowed and denounced the rules which he was obliged to hand in, and then, standing face to face with his two colleagues, (the third being out of town,) he told them very plainly what he thought of their conduct in the important office which they held. Of the truth of the charges that he made, the public have very little doubt. From none of the other members of the board, although they had more experience in Police matters than Gen. SMITH has had, did there come any propositions or suggestions for the reformation of the force which recent developments have shown to be in a condition so demoralized that a large proportion of its members are little better than the thieves and other enemies of society against whom they are supposed to be our protection. Gen. SMITH then brought forward his plans, and they were amended by the majority in such a way that they were to all intents and purposes improved off the face of the earth. Upon this, and upon what he had previously learned, he came to the conclusion that there was no faith to be put in the present board, and that a bond of union seemed to exist among its members for defeating any measures calculated to improve or better the morality and efficiency of the department. But he not only thought this; *he said it.* NATHAN-like, he not only told his story, but he said "Thou art the man."

Nor did he hesitate to go into very minute particulars with his colleagues, or shrink from the least responsibility for what he was doing. He revealed one corrupt proceeding in the board itself—an attempt to influence him improperly, and a revelation on the part of a member of the board that his colleagues were so united for corruption that reform was impossible. And he said plainly to Commissioner MATSELL that he had been appointed from the editorship of a paper, the *National Police Gazette*, which "was organized as a school for thieves" and was "the best text-book for young villains" he had ever seen.

All this is not particularly new to the public, but it was new in that place; and we repeat it that our appreciation of the service which Gen. SMITH has rendered the public may be exactly understood. He has done just the thing that we find it so difficult to get done under almost any provocation:—he has broken instantly and openly with men whom he believes to be corrupt. He has not been content with keeping his own hands clean. He has not merely retired in disgust, and in silence. He has made an issue, publicly and personally, with men whom he believes to be false to their high trust. He not only means to be right himself, but he denounces wrong in others—not in a general way, not "in the abstract," but directly, particularly, and *ad hominem*; saying plainly and publicly to men who are his official equals that he has reason to believe them untrustworthy, faithless, corrupt, the fosterers of the very crimes and evils which they are sworn to restrain and destroy to the best of their ability;—he looks them in the face and says that plainly.

This is a great step in advance, not only toward reform in the Police Department, but toward general public probity. It will be impossible to pass over this incident, or to hush it up. Such an issue as that made by Gen. SMITH—one Commissioner with three colleagues—must be tried and determined; and it is fortunate that the high character and acknowledged ability of the protesting Commissioner are such that they give great weight to the action which he has thus taken single-handed. The result cannot be other than an attempt, at least, to give the public a Board of Commissioners against whom no such charges, as those brought by Gen. SMITH could possibly be made. That done, we may look for improvement all along the line; and may, at last, have a Police in which every third man is not the pensioner of a panel-thief, a concert-saloon keeper, or a professional gambler. And the example of Gen. SMITH, it is to be hoped, will stimulate other public men of like character to meet evil with his bold front. It is good in a certain way to be the best-natured people in the world, not to be testy, not to seek to injure each other, to love to make things smooth, and to bear almost anything for a quiet life. But there is a point at which all this should stop; and that point is where dishonesty, corruption, and dishonor make their appearance. These should be denounced, and the men guilty of them stigmatized and branded at once by those who do not wish to incur part of the responsibility of their wrong-doings. For the man in an official position who does not denounce corruption in the body of which he is a member does incur some responsibility for it by his mere silence. Of this silence we have had too much; and the result has been the corruption from which we are now suffering in every department of public life. We are not utterly without public virtue, but we have fallen into much public vice for the want of public pluck.

A NATION OF FACTIONS.

In his oration on O'CONNELL, the other night, Dr. McGLYNN alluded to the "narrow, sectional, and clannish jealousies and prejudices and hates of the people," which, for many long centuries, had defeated all the aspirations of the Irish nation toward unity and independence. It is unfortunate, however instructive it may be as a historical parallel, that the central celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Liberator should have been made the occasion of showing that the bitterness of Irish faction is as intolerant as ever. Divided in the first instance by religious differences which have nowhere been the source of more implacable animosity, the Irish people are subdivided into political sections whose lines run across the great boundaries of religious belief. There are Protestant loyalists, and Protestant Home Rulers who are only loyal to the extent of admitting that Ireland may properly rank as a semi-independent State under the federal headship of the British Crown. There is also a small section of Protestants who are politically allied with Irishmen professing the Catholic faith and Irishmen professing no faith at all, in holding that the proper remedy for Irish wrongs is rebellion, and that the proper position for their country to occupy is that of an independent republic. Then there are Irish Catholics who have, or who at least profess to have, as genuine an attachment to the Throne as their co-religionists in England, and there are Catholics who ardently support the Home Rule platform of which Mr. BUTT, the Protestant member for the Protestant City of Limerick, is the acknowledged champion.

Between its religious feuds and its political factions, Ireland is in as hopeless a condition for achieving national unity as it was in the days so graphically described by Mr. FROUDE, when it fell an easy prey to a handful of Norman adventurers. Nothing so much resembles the present political state of Ireland as that of France in 1848. There is the same blind intolerance and animosity on the part of the extreme factions against the more moderate patriots who attempt to satisfy national aspirations by constitutional methods, and the unappeasable strife on religious questions fairly represents the impossibility of compromise which existed in France between the Socialists and the upholders of the established order of property and of family life. A new element of disorder has arisen within the dominant and heretofore united Church itself, for there appear to be liberal Catholics in the Irish Church who refuse to see that the ecclesiastical despotism, which is the aim of the Ultramontane Party, can ever be compatible with political freedom. It is difficult to say what O'CONNELL would have thought about the principles which have deprived the Pope of his temporal possessions and established the unity of the Italian Kingdom. But it is still more difficult to imagine what argument Irish patriots can plead in favor of the independence of their country, which would not be fatal to all disapproval of the abolition of Papal sovereignty over the States of the Church. In fact, if Papal sanction is to enter into the controversy at all, English lordship in Ireland can point to an imposing list of Bulls and rescripts as the warrant of possession for many centuries. These, having been delivered from the Chair, must of necessity have been, as they must continue to be, infallible, and there is, to put it mildly, no proof that the Holy See is more attached to-day to the cause of Irish nationality than it is to that of the independence of Poland.

Dr. CROKE was not alone in giving nine parts of his discourse to the Church and one to O'CONNELL. The majority of the Continental prelates who replied to the invitation of the Dublin Committee used the memory of O'CONNELL as a stalking-horse under cover of which to level their anathemas at BISMARCK. The fact is, the Roman Church is a good deal more concerned about maintaining the religious fidelity of the Irish people than it is about encouraging their aspirations toward a larger measure of political freedom. The people who selected Lord O'HAGAN, the ex-Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, as the chief spokesman of the O'Connell celebration, understood the necessities of the case better than the Fenians who shouted "no Whiggery," when his address was being read by proxy. They showed, indeed, a livelier appreciation of the character of the man they had met to honor, for had O'CONNELL been made Master of the Rolls, as he desired, there would have been no agitation for Repeal, under his leadership at least, and he might have lived to unite the character of a Whig and Catholic nobleman with as much dignity and success as Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish Chancellor. Irish Liberalism occupies a very different position from what it did in O'CONNELL'S day, and the Liberator would in these times be sorely puzzled to reconcile his character of a sincere and obedient Catholic with that of the typical Irish patriot in which his friends love to paint him. That he would now work as ardently for the repeal of the Union as he did in his later days may fairly be doubted.

THE MORMON TRIAL.

Nobody will be surprised, we presume, that the jury in the Mountain Meadow massacre trial have been unable to agree upon a verdict. A large proportion of the jurors, some say eight of twelve, were Mormons. It is reported that they stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction. It has usually been supposed that the purpose of this action, brought nearly twenty years after the crime was committed, was not so much to convict the prisoners brought into court to answer the charge of murder as to fix the responsibility for the ordering of the massacre upon BRIGHAM YOUNG and his associates in the politico-religious government of Mormondom. A verdict outside of court has its unsatisfactory aspects; but it does not seem possible that any one who has paid attention to the evidence can have any doubt that the prosecution have convicted the Mormon hierarchy of being accessory to, if not issuing orders for, the massacre of the one hundred and twenty emigrants who were killed in 1857. That a verdict to this effect was possible from a jury largely composed of Mormons was not to be expected.

It was at first proposed to take one of the defendants as State's evidence, and JOHN D. LEE, who was a leader in the massacre, agreed to confess all he knew about the affair. But his statement went no further back than Bishop DAME, another of the defendants, in giving the authority from which emanated the orders for the slaughter of the emigrants; his affidavit was therefore rejected, and he was put upon trial. In that document, however, there is a pretty direct implication of the Mormon Church in the crime charged. An explicit statement to that effect, without giving the names of persons higher than DAME, is said to be in the suppressed portion of the confession. But the prosecution chiefly relied on the evidence of PHILIP KLINGENSMITH, an ex-Bishop of the Mormon Church. This man was commander of the Nauvoo Legion for Southern Utah, and First Counselor to BRIGHAM YOUNG, when the massacre took place. He detailed at the trial all of the incidents of the dreadful occurrence, testified that LEE was in command, that DAME was acting as Colonel, and that Bishop HIGBEE was Major. His evidence was positive and direct as to the complicity of the Mormons in the crime. He heard the orders for the slaughter discussed by the Mormon brethren; he joined in that discussion; he saw the murders, or at least some of them, and he saw LEE engaged in the affair. He heard the report made by LEE at a meeting of Mormons in Salt Lake City after the massacre, and he swore that BRIGHAM YOUNG admonished him (the witness) not to talk about the massacre. He also testified that he saw a large portion of the property of the murdered emigrants disposed of by allotment among the Mormons; and that he had seventeen children, survivors of the massacre, on his hands for distribution. A Mrs. HOAG, who lived at a point near the rendezvous of the expedition which went out in pursuit of the emigrants, also testified very clearly as to the freedom with which the Mormons discussed the affair, both before and after the slaughter had been accomplished. She was present at a council at which LEE made a report, and heard him describe the manner in which he killed several persons in the ill-fated party. Several other witnesses, some of them Mormons, confirmed this evidence in all of its important particulars.

As a rule, the Mormons who have figured in this trial, whether as witnesses or candidates for the jury-box, have followed the policy of profound ignorance. One witness for the defense, for example, swore that he was on or near the field when the attack was made; he saw the victims fall, and saw the "Indians" rush in upon the emigrants. He saw the Mormon soldiers near the party when volleys of musketry were fired upon those helpless people; but he did not know who fired the shots, as at that moment he "wasn't looking!" The screams of the women and the yells of the Indians, he testified, rent the air; but he did not see that the Mormon Militia did anything to restrain the so-called Indians or defend the emigrants. Three or four Mormons, who were drawn upon the jury, swore that they were LEE'S neighbors, had lived in the region of Southern Utah for fifteen or twenty years, but had never heard much of anything about the massacre. One willing juror, who had seen the strange monument erected on the tumulus where the slain of the Mountain Meadow massacre lie buried, had never asked what that was for. Of course, he had "no opinions," and was accepted as a juror. It is this difficulty—we may say impossibility—of securing a jury free from Mormon influence which is likely to defeat any attempt to convict Mormons of crimes committed against those who are not of their own household of faith. The "Gentile" element in Utah is so far overborne by the Mormon influence that a jury of Gentiles would be hard to secure. As the Mormons are not only in a vast majority, but are not ineligible as jurors and witnesses under the laws of the land, it is impossible to discriminate against them. As we have seen, they are absolutely unmanageable in the interests of justice. To them evasion, equivocation, and flat perjury are as justifiable in defense of the Mormon Church as violence would be in defense against an armed attack upon the sacredness of life. Under such circumstances, the men accused of slaying the Arkansas emigrants in 1857 may escape unwhipped of justice. The Mormon hierarchy is already and sufficiently convicted.

JEWELS FOR LADY TRAVELERS.

If a lady will have rings on her fingers and bells on her toes, we have high authority for believing that she shall have music wherever she goes. Whether that music will always be of a kind that is agreeable to her ears is not so certain; but some of it is quite sure to be—the exclamations of admiration which her jewels elicit from the less fortunate of her own sex. The object of woman's care in dressing is not to give pleasure to any one, hardly even to herself, but to crush her rivals if possible, or, if she is not able to do that, at least to stand the criticism of her own sex; and it is a fact equally striking and undeniable that a woman would rather hear the splendor and the costliness of her jewels admired than to have Phidias tell her she is beautiful. It must be for this reason that so many ladies who have jewels are not content even to travel without them. They go flying about over England and the Continent, carrying with them the means of "decoring" themselves, as old Caleb Balderstone would say, at the shortest possible notice. One would think that a care of this kind would be the last that a woman would willingly have upon her mind while she was going from steamer to railway, and from railway to traveling-carriage, stopping for a few days at this place, for perhaps a few hours at that, or visiting the houses of friends whether in the country or in cities like London and Paris. The jewels must be either in the trunks and boxes, or in a traveling-bag in the hands of a lady's maid, who, of course, "can be trusted with anything, she is such a faithful creature." In either of these cases, however—we do not mean jewel-cases—it is remarkable that the lady is in constant anxiety. Only the very highest bred and serenest natured of the sex avoid showing their concern about their costly adornments. And, indeed, when a little bag that may be snatched, or dropped, or forgotten, or passed slyly off to a confederate, contains property to the value of many thousands of dollars, anxiety is natural and its exhibition pardonable.

It would seem, however, that if there were anything that a traveling woman could do without it is jewels. They are the most superfluous, as well as the most costly, of all articles of dress, if, indeed, they can be properly reckoned among such articles. In general they fulfill no function proper to dress. The jeweled button, or stud, or pin, or the gold guard-chain which have such functions, form a very small part of the possessions of this sort held by a woman who is said to "have jewels." That means necklaces, and ear-rings, and bracelets, and tiaras, and "things." And these are the most needless of all articles to a completed toilet, even at home. A woman can be dressed with the most exquisite taste, and in a style so complete from head to foot, that she might not only defy the sneers, but excite the envy of the most fastidious of her sex, and yet not show the glint of metal or of diamond, ruby, or sapphire. And surely, if any one might be naturally expected to be without such jewels as she might have, it would be a woman away from home. Travelers are not expected among sensible people to decorate themselves highly. A dress for actual traveling and a plain rich suit or two is enough for any woman, and is in much better taste than this carrying around of arks full of "toilets" for morning, noon, and night, and of strong boxes or leathern bags with thousands of dollars' worth of gold and precious stones in them. Men travel with very little luggage; why should not women do likewise?—the due proportion between the male and the female toilet being always borne in mind and allowed for. The care and trouble given by the enormity of the female conduct in regard to luggage have long been a subject of rueful jesting among men; but they have submitted to it meekly, weak, downtrodden creatures that they are; and now when jewels have become so common that every woman who, as Mrs. Cluppins said, "considers herself a lady" has them, and insists upon carting them around over the world with her, the trials and anxieties of the male friends of female travelers, great as they were before, have increased tenfold.

Care does something to insure safety, of course; but the number of great robberies of jewels from traveling ladies during the last few years, shows that under such circumstances it is very easy either to elude vigilance or to corrupt the jewel-keepers themselves. We, therefore, venture to suggest a mode in which all or most of the effect desired might be produced and no risk be run. Let every jewel of sufficient importance be accompanied by a wearable parchment certificate of its value, signed by the goldsmith or jeweler from whom it was bought, and let ladies when they travel leave their jewels in their husbands' or their bankers' safes, and wear the parchment certificates—as the Hebrews of old wore their phylacteries—bound upon their arms and across their foreheads. If these certificates were made of a becoming shape and color they would be quite as ornamental as many of the articles that they represent; and for all purposes of crushing rivals or attracting attention, a certificate of value to the amount of five or ten thousand dollars, or more, signed "TIFFANY & CO.," would be as effective as the jewels themselves. It is their value which is their chief merit as articles of dress; for if a woman is not attractive without them, she may be very sure that she will be less so with them.

PUBLIC HONESTY.

From the Bellefonte Watchman.

The writer of this, in 1864, had forty thousand dollars in gold. With that gold he bought one hundred thousand dollars of greenbacks. With the greenbacks he purchased ten Government bonds of ten thousand dollars each, making one hundred thousand dollars. On these bonds he has drawn six per cent. gold interest for eleven years. In addition to the bonds, he received from the Government ninety thousand dollars in national bank notes, which he has loaned out at rates of interest varying from seven to fifteen per cent. per annum. He desires to know now why the Government should pay him back one hundred thousand dollars in gold when he loaned it but forty thousand dollars, and received gold interest on twice the amount loaned, as well as the interest on ninety thousand dollars of national bank currency ever since? When this matter can be satisfactorily answered by the tax-payers, national bankers and their satellites will have some grounds to fall back on, and the Radical Party some hope of success.

The foregoing specimen of the sophistry with which demagogues are endeavoring to reconcile the public conscience to a course involving national dishonesty and disgrace I clip from a paper published in Ohio, though the ignominy of originating it seems to belong to a Democratic organ in Pennsylvania. Supposing its statements to be wholly true, they have nothing to do with the question whether the public faith toward the creditors of the Government shall be preserved. I suspect the assertion that the writer bought ten ten thousand gold-bearing Government bonds in 1864, with $100,000 in greenbacks, to be false. But if it be true that he did so, with what face can he demand that the principal of these bonds shall not be paid in gold, while still claiming, as his party do, that they shall be paid their full face value in the greenbacks of the present day? If he is right in his logic, the bonds should be paid, when paid, with only that amount in greenbacks which would be equivalent to $100,000 in the greenbacks of 1864.

The desire of this class of men is to defraud the holders of the Government bonds. The shortest way to do this would be to repudiate the bonds altogether, and refuse to pay either interest or principal. This they would propose openly, only that they fear the people are not ready for so large and so shameful a step. Hence they propose at present only to make the robbery partial by substituting for payment a promise to pay, and declaring this to be payment because an arbitrary law makes it legal tender whether it is worth anything or not. The demand for "inflation" naturally accompanies this proceeding, for inflation makes the promise to pay worth less and less so long as the process goes on; and if it can be pushed to the point of making the promise to pay worth less than the paper it is printed on, (which after it is begun is inevitable, the only question about it being a question of time,) the robbery will be complete.

As the writer of the extract above cited is, according to his own account, a man of means, who has dealt in bonds to his own great advantage, to say nothing about the national bank notes, of which he says he received, in addition to his bonds, an amount nearly equal to the sum the bonds cost him, and as he seems to feel that he has wronged somebody in this transaction, I would suggest that he should make a careful computation of the amount of this wrong, and remit the same to the Treasurer of the United States to be credited to the conscience fund.

In the meantime I wish to make a statement of my own experience with the same description of bonds. I am one of a very large class, very different, indeed, from that moneyed class who, like the writer of this paragraph, turn over their hundreds of thousands in the operations of banking and brokerage. During the past ten or twelve years I have managed, by extreme frugality of living and constant self-denial, to save some few hundreds annually from the results of toilsome and unintermitted labor. These I have invested in the five-twenties of the Government to the amount of $5,000 or $6,000, paying for them at high premiums, but preferring them to other securities which might have been more profitable, because I regarded them as safe. The bonds were originally received from the Government by capitalists like the writer of the paragraph above cited, in large amounts. They have been sold by them to persons like myself, and few probably, except those deposited as security for national bank notes, remain in original hands. If this honest and honorable writer had not made such a use of his, I might now be holding some of those which he bought with his $40,000 in gold. It matters not what they cost the original purchaser from the Government. It matters not even whether the argument of this dishonest writer would be good against him—whether, in short, it would be right for a Government to refuse to fulfill its engagements to the lender who came to its aid when it was in trouble and its credit was weak, simply because the trouble is over and its credit is better. That is no longer the question. The original lender to the Government has sold his bonds and is paid for them already. This writer now proposes to rob me and the thousands like me who have paid for the bonds at the prices commanded by securities worth at maturity their face in gold, and bearing till maturity gold interest at six per cent. He proposes deliberately to rob me by making my bonds payable in greenbacks, by which I should, at present rates, lose twenty per cent. of their cost to me, although if he were to sell his own bonds for greenbacks today he would realize, according to his own account, more than one hundred per cent. advance on his original investment. Indeed, he makes the very fact that he would lose nothing, but would be a great gainer on the whole transaction, a reason why I should be robbed. It would be an atrocious thing, he says, to pay gold, because the bonds were not bought with gold. But by the same reasoning it would be an atrocious thing to pay them with the greenbacks of the present day, because they were not bought with greenbacks of such value. If the argument is worth anything it proves that I am not entitled to the face of my bonds, even in greenbacks, but to some amount to be ascertained by a historical inquiry as to what they cost the original holder.

Our country is sufficiently disgraced by the fact that it can be a debatable question among us whether we shall choose to be honest or dishonest. Where shall the conscientious patriot hide his head if the decision shall be in favor of dishonesty?

F. B.

AN INTERESTING CENTENNIAL.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—One hundred years ago to-day this ancient town bore a conspicuous part in the revolutionary struggle in successfully repelling the attempt of the British ship-of-war Falcon to burn the town, and in capturing two schooners, two barges, a cutter, and some five British soldiers and sailors. During the engagement a cannon ball struck the Unitarian Church, and it is still preserved, suspended from the centre of the old church. This morning an appropriate sermon was preached by the Pastor, Mr. Gage, and the church was tastefully decorated. To-morrow the memorable occurrence will be duly celebrated by the ringing of bells, firing of guns, a military and civic procession, a picnic and clam-bake, and a ball in the evening. Gov. Gaston and staff and numerous military and civic notables will be in attendance.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

We are now able to speak with certainty in respect of the plans of Messrs. Grau & Chizzola, managers of this popular house. The season will commence on Sept. 6, when a powerful French opera bouffe company will appear in "Madame L'Archiduc," by Offenbach, which is to be brought out with great splendor of *mise-en-scène*. After a three or four weeks' run that piece will make way for the *répertoire* of Signor Ernesto Rossi, whose tri-weekly performances are to alternate with representations of French comedy and drama by the most proficient and most numerous French dramatic troupe that has ever visited this country. At least thirty entertainments by these artists will delight all admirers of French plays and of their interpreters, and as Signor Rossi's Shakespearean and miscellaneous personations will be at least as impressive and as finished as those of his Gallic *confrères*, we believe the ten weeks' sojourn of these players from distant lands will have an uncommonly good influence upon public taste. After these attractions shall have waned, a Winter and Spring season of opera bouffe will be entered upon, when the singers with whom we shall have become acquainted in September are to be reinforced by the arrival of Mlle. Zulma Bouffar and one or two other actresses of high repute in Paris. Mr. Chizzola is already at hand to arrange for this succession of promising events, and Mr. Maurice Grau sails for this port, from Havre, on Saturday.

LOCAL NOTES.

The Senyahs perform to-night at the Metropolitan Theatre.

The Vokes family appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening in their new extravaganza, called "A Bunch of Berries."

Mr. Samuel Colville, Miss Julia Matthews, and the professional associates of the lady, arrived yesterday by the City of Chester.

A concert and Summer-night's festival will be given by several German choral societies, with the co-operation of an orchestra and of Messrs. Bischoff and Remmertz, at Jones' Wood, on Saturday week.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mlle. Heilbron has appeared at Vichy, in "Lucia."

Miss Blanche Tucker, of Chicago, has been engaged for two years by Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden Theatre.

At the Paris Gymnase, MM. Bernard and Grangé had read a comedy in three acts, the "Trois Bourgeois," which will be performed next winter.

Mlle. Daram has sung *Marguerita*, in "Les Huguenots," with great success at the Paris Opéra. After the second act the choristers gave her an "ovation."

At the gala performance at the Paris Opéra-house in honor of the Seyyid of Zanzibar, on Wednesday, the third act of "La Juive" and two ballets were given.

M. Langlois' enterprise at the Parisian Théâtre des Arts has not succeeded, as after three representations his drama in verse, "Jean V. d'Armagnac," disappeared from the bills.

M. Litolff, the composer, is about to bring out, at the Galeries St. Hubert Theatre, in Brussels, a new operetta, in three acts, entitled "La Mandragore," the words being by M. Brésil.

The National Theatre of Turin, which has been closed for some years, was recently reopened with a new opera, "Mérope," by Zandomenghi, founded on Voltaire's tragedy. Its failure was complete.

Mlle. Heilbron is to pass a month with M. Capoul at Luchon, to read M. Massé's "Paul et Virginie" together. Mlle. Heilbron will be the *Virginie*, and M. Capoul the *Paul*, at the Opéra Comique. The opera will be produced about the 15th of March, 1876.

Opera in Kroll's Theatre, Berlin, proceeds successfully. "Il Trovatore," says *Concordia*, was made effective by Fessler as *The Count*. Fessler is a baritone from the Court Theatre of Gotha, and is starring in Berlin as "guest." He has a splendid resonant voice, with warm expression and delicate *nuances*, as well as dramatic force, and he won the audience by his cantilena in the second act. A stormy applause compelled him to repeat it. The same reception was accorded to the tenor, Herr Staubesandt, after the stretto in the third act. The young singer possesses a fine and effective voice, particularly in the upper register. He should get rid of a certain false tone in the palate, and he would have a good future before him. Frl. Hasselbeck, as *Leonora*, received many plaudits, as also the impersonator of *Azucena*.

At the benefit at the Palais Royal Theatre for the Toulouse fund, Judic, Aimée, Desclauzas, Amiati, Vassor, and numerous other popular artists appeared. Judic sang a new chansonnette, "Bras dessus, bras dessous," by MM. Wilmer, Delormel, and Blanquette. Amiati gave a military song; Aimée sang "Pretty as a picture," in English; and Aimée and Desclauzas attempted the "slang" duet from "La Fille de Madame Angot." Desclauzas, however, was so ill that she could hardly speak a word, and for once the duet lost its effect. During the *entr'acte* Judic, Amiati, Aimée, and Mlles. Zelie Reynold, Marie Leroux, Linda, Lemercier, De Clery, &c., some of the prettiest girls in the troupe of the Palais Royal went about the audience and coaxed them out of 1,782 francs and seventy centimes for the benefit of the charity.

THE IMPOSTOR EXPOSED.

From the Reading (Penn.) Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is after the *Tribune* with a sharp stick, alleging that the statement of its circulation of 50,000 copies a day, which the latter makes, is false, and offering to pay over the sum $16,000 to a suitable charity if the *Tribune* has a circulation over 34,000, that paper to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if the *Tribune* has 34,000, it shall pay over $16,000 to the charity hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 34,000 and 50,000 copies, the investigation to cover the whole year, and the committee to consist of three persons—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. THE TIMES is evidently in dead earnest, but we suspect the *Tribune* has been making unwarranted claims and will not accept THE TIMES' offer.

From the Waterbury (Conn.) American.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is hard after the *Tribune*, and wants to pay $1,000 for every 1,000 subscribers it has over 34,000, if the *Tribune* will pay $1,000 for every 1,000 of its subscribers short of 50,000. If the offer is taken, a committee is to examine the books and pay the money to a suitable charity.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The boasting editor of the New-York *Tribune* is called upon by THE TIMES to "put up or hush up." In an article published on this page will be found the challenge issued, through which it is proposed to show that the journal "founded by Horace Greeley" does not have nearly so large a circulation as it claims. THE TIMES means business. But it must feel certain that the slippery "young editor" will never meet the test openly and fairly. Falsehood is the stock-in-trade of the *Tribune* office. It would have to suspend if obliged to find facts to prove one-half of its mendacious statements.

George Jones, Esq., Publisher of New-York Times:

SIR: Being at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, yesterday, when I got my New-York papers I took occasion to inquire of the newsman in the hotel as to the sales of THE TIMES and the *Tribune*. He sells regularly twenty-five copies of THE TIMES and twenty *Tribunes*. During the Beecher trial he sold thirty *Tribunes* and twenty copies of THE TIMES. This shows that the *Tribune* has *lost* thirty-three and a third per cent., while THE TIMES has *gained* twenty per cent. Let the *Tribune* give its circulation *now*.

NEW-YORKER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The weather at Fair Point to-day was pleasant, and the attendance very large. The Sunday-school was the largest on record. Addresses were made by Revs. Dr. Pierce, J. S. Ostrander, H. M. Parsons, and others.

WASHINGTON.

EXPORTS TO CANADA BY RAIL.

AN EFFORT TO MAKE MANIFESTS OF SHIPPERS SHOW THE NATURE AND VALUE OF THE MERCHANDISE—THE NEW REGULATIONS FOR SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY—THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, says that the domestic exports for the last fiscal year are really greater by about $14,000,000 than appears by the statements recently published. Owing to the fact that there is no law requiring statements to be made of the quantities and value of merchandise exported to Canada in cars, the exact return of such shipments cannot be ascertained; but it is well known that the value of merchandise transported to Canada by rail is largely in excess of the official figures. Dr. Young, by arrangement with the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion, is furnished with a report of the imports into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and will thus be enabled to correct the official figures. During the nine months ending March 31, 1875, the omissions in the returns of merchandise exported to Canada amount to about $11,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30 these omissions will reach $14,000,000, which amount should be added to the total exports of the United States. An effort will be made by the Bureau of Statistics to induce railroad companies to require shippers of merchandise to Canada to state in the manifest the character, quantity, and value of merchandise exported to the provinces by rail. Should such effort fail, the attention of Congress will be directed to the matter, and such legislation asked for as will secure the ends desired.

THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE TREASURY.

The new regulations adopted for the government of Special Agents of the Treasury have been issued by Solicitor Wilson. For a more efficient organization of the force of special agents, eleven districts are created, and each district placed under the supervision of a designated Special Agent. The First District, under the supervision of Special Agent N. H. Bingham, with head-quarters at Boston, embraces the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and the Collection District of Champlain, in the State of New-York; the Second District, under the supervision of Special Agent Frank E. Howe, with head-quarters at New-York, embraces the State of Connecticut, and that portion of the State of New-York lying south of a line drawn from the north-west corner of Massachusetts along the northern boundary of the City of Troy, and from thence to the north-eastern corner of the State of Pennsylvania, together with so much of the Collection District of New-York City as lies within the State of New-Jersey; the Third District, under the supervision of Special Agent N. M. Curtis, with head-quarters at Ogdensburg, embraces all of the State of New-York north and west of the said Second District, together with the Collection District of Erie, in Pennsylvania, and exclusive of the Collection District of Champlain; the Fourth District, under the supervision of Special Agent M. H. Hale, with head-quarters at Philadelphia, embraces the State of Pennsylvania, excluding the Collection District of Erie, together with the States of New-Jersey, except so much of that State as is embraced in the Collection District of New-York City, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Frauds of the following description are suggested for the special attention of officers: 1. The clandestine or irregular landing of imported merchandise arriving by sea. 2. Smuggling or other unlawful introduction of merchandise on the frontiers. 3. Shipments, in the coasting trade or overland, of dutiable merchandise, the payment of duties on which has been evaded. 4. Collusion with Customs officials and employes. 5. False statements, invoices, entries, samples, or other fraudulent practices or appliances. 6. The execution of insufficient or defective bonds, the giving of bonds by irresponsible or fictitious persons, and the cancellation of bonds by improper means. 7. The introduction of dutiable goods in passengers' baggage with intent to evade payment of duties.

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the 227 national banks in the State of New-York, exclusive of the Cities of New-York and Albany, at the close of business on June 30. This abstract embraces the last reports called for by the Controller. The report showing the standing of the forty-eight national banks in the City of New-York has been published.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$70,871,426 35
Overdrafts	412,380 53
United States bonds to secure circulation	31,347,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	1,095,500 00
United States bonds on hand	544,350 00
Other stock, bonds, and mortgages	3,210,674 37
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	9,455,549 32
Due from other national banks	2,349,493 67
Due from State banks and bankers	626,581 78
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	2,627,441 94
Current expenses	447,917 97
Premiums paid	324,429 37
Checks and other cash items	1,729,069 08
Bills of other national banks	1,048,084 00
Fractional currency	183,424 09
Specie	198,414 14
Legal-tender notes	3,747,480 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	385,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	1,382,765 35
Due from Treasurer, other than five per cent. fund	312,110 00
Total	$132,299,091 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$35,413,091 00
Surplus fund	8,272,880 35
Undivided profits	5,742,880 53
National bank notes outstanding	27,094,350 00
State bank notes outstanding	105,472 00
Dividends unpaid	303,607 72
Individual deposits	47,720,989 33
United States deposits	515,835 06
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	104,070 46
Due to national banks	3,797,069 30
Due to State banks and bankers	1,554,791 43
Notes and bills re-discounted	963,608 90
Bills payable	710,445 88
Total	$132,299,091 96

THE ALBANY NATIONAL BANKS.

The following abstract show the condition of the seven national banks in the City of Albany:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$6,764,125 24
Overdrafts	9,938 03
United States bonds to secure circulation	1,861,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	200,000 00
United States bonds on hand	404,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	173,840 69
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	2,014,120 49
Due from other national banks	1,346,483 64
Due from State banks and bankers	118,998 00
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	336,874 11
Premiums paid	85,181 17
Checks and other cash items	85,338 20
Exchanges for Clearing-house	223,856 94
Bills of other national banks	164,933 00
Fractional currency	16,379 58
Specie	7,245 27
Legal-tender notes	758,970 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	360,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	83,647 00
Due from Treasurer other than five per cent. fund	7,940 00
Total	$15,022,871 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,470,000 00
Undivided profits	307,438 39
National bank notes outstanding	1,619,559 00
State bank notes outstanding	17,051 00
Dividends unpaid	23,903 00
Individual deposits	7,006,141 75
United States deposits	65,263 35
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	80,851 50
Due to national banks	2,037,251 35
Due to State banks and bankers	396,112 02
Total	$15,022,871 36

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

HALLOCK CONFESSES THAT HE TOOK THE $47,000 AT OTTMAN'S INSTIGATION—THE WHOLE AMOUNT PROBABLY RECOVERABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Halleck, the Treasury clerk who is under arrest for the theft of the $47,000 from the Treasury, to-day confessed that he stole the package at the instigation of Ottman, to whom the money was committed. Halleck thus far has received from Ottman only about $600 of the stolen funds. Ottman had arranged to transfer his drinking saloon here to Halleck at a valuation of $8,000, and had purchased a similar saloon in Brooklyn for $15,000. He is possessed of considerable property, in real estate and stocks, and is a large stockholder in the Arlington Bank of this city. He has on deposit in that bank a package of money, the amount of which is not known, and it is supposed that this package contains the greater portion of the stolen funds.

To-day he wrote an order for the delivery of the package, hoping to get an opportunity to pass the order to some friend. Fearing detection, the order was thrown into the water-closet, where it was found by the detectives. Notice was served to-night on the President of the bank not to deliver the package upon Ottman's order. No doubt is entertained about the recovery of the full amount contained in the stolen package. It is supposed the parties have used about $15,000 of the amount stolen, but Ottman is possessed of abundant means by which the Government can recover even a larger amount than that.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LAND OFFICE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of the Land Office has made the following decisions: Public lands containing valuable deposits of kaoline may be patented under the Mining acts of Congress. In the case of the Daisey Gold and Silver Mining Company vs. the Sapphire Silver Mining Company it is decided that an application for a patent under the Mining act is such an appropriation of the premises embraced therein as takes them out of the operation of the local laws, and until such application is set aside upon a failure to comply with the requirements of the General Land Office in the completion of title, it cannot be considered waived or forfeited. In the case of the Cresmin vs. the Union Pacific Railroad Company it is decided that where parties were in the actual possession and working a coal mine upon a railroad section prior to the definite location of the road, such land does not pass to the railroad under a grant similar in terms to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Rights acquired under the coal act of March 3, 1865, are assignable. The beneficial results of the fifth section of the act of Congress of May 10, 1872, requiring an annual expenditure upon each lode located or recorded for mining purposes, is seen in a renewed activity in quartz operations in the relocating of old leads forfeited to the original locators by law, as well as in new discoveries in hitherto unexplored localities.

THE PENSION ROLL.

The Pension Office has completed its statement of the number of cases disposed of, cases on hand, and other work of the year, from which it appears that the number of pensioners on the Army roll is now constantly decreasing. From the close of the war up to July 1, 1873, the pension cases were on the increase, and on June 30, 1873, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 235,211. On June 30, 1874, there were 232,905, a decrease of 2,306. On June 30, 1875, the number was 228,034, a decrease of 4,871 from 1874 to 1875, or over twice as many as from 1873 to 1874. These figures show that the maximum number was reached in 1873, and it is now expected that the decrease will continue from this time forward. The above figures are all on the Army rolls, and the decrease comes mostly from the widows' division and the deaths of soldiers of the war of 1812. The Navy rolls contain only a few thousand names, and the number has but slightly decreased. The amount paid for pensions during the year ending June 30, 1874, was $30,520,053, and the amount paid for the year ending June 30, 1875, was $29,180,000, or about a million and a quarter less than the previous year.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Fortune left here today for Annapolis. She will relieve the steamer Phlox, which will go to New-York for repairs. Lieut. Samuel Belden and Assistant Engineer Tobin are officers of the Fortune.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HIS SERMON AT THE TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE YESTERDAY — MORALITY AND SPIRITUALITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 8.—Henry Ward Beecher opened the season's services in his Summer parish here to-day. There was a large attendance, drawn by various motives from the other hotels in the country round about, some of them believers in the religion advocated by the preacher, and others a miscellaneous crowd who would come with equal zest and relish to a good pugilistic exhibition, a dog-fight, or a horse trot. To see them arriving from the balconies of the hotel, and to reflect that they all came to listen to a man whom half the population of New-Hampshire look upon as unfit to grace a pulpit, was a subject for sober thought and reflection.

The Plymouth Church people, of whom there are seventy-two here at present, are very happy, and continually flock around their leader. Before the opening of the services they were very busy in arranging for the accommodation of the visitors, and talked in the most emphatic and hopeful manner of the scandal, upon which subject the "Grangers" and their wives were anxious to obtain light.

When the teams, busses, and wagons were all stowed away in the stables and their owners and occupants in the parlors, the number there being estimated at 1,500, the services were begun by the singing of the hymn commencing

"O God, our help in ages past."

Then followed a prayer by Mr. Beecher, which contained the following passage: "Grant that our tarrying together for the day or for weeks here in this far off estate where the thunder of the city is dying away, and where we are in sweet and blessed solitude, we may have Thee abiding in us to check all jealousy, to rebuke all envy, to destroy all selfishness, and to let loose into liberty and full disclosure the sweetness and blessedness of sympathy, through forbearance, and gentleness, and kindness one toward another."

The prayer being ended, another hymn was sung, and then Mr. Beecher said: "I shall deduce some remarks this morning from the third chapter of John's Gospel, the fifth and sixth verses":

> "Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.
>
> That which is born of the flesh is flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit."

The sermon consisted largely of a comparison of morality with spirituality, and a consideration of their respective value in the building up of true men in Christ Jesus. While the preacher regarded morality to be important as a foundation on which to develop spirituality, he regarded spirituality as indispensable to a completely unfolded Christian character.

MR. HENDRICKS THROWS OUT A HINT.

Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was invited to attend and address the Mississippi Democratic State Convention last week, and in declining wrote a letter, the concluding paragraph reading thus: "Upon the great staples which are the production of your section the country is largely dependent for foreign sales and exchanges which shall prevent the balance of trade becoming heavily against us. Always and readily they command a market, and payment in gold. Every increase of their production adds to our supply of coin, and tends to the removal of our financial embarrassments. In this respect our interests are the same. Production cannot increase when the taxes, made necessary by the demands of favoritism and corruption, are so heavy as to take from the people an undue proportion of the proceeds of their labor. A people's energies became exhausted in carrying such burdens. You want just laws and their honest administration. It is the interest of the whole country that you shall succeed in your efforts."

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Aug. 7, 1875:

New-England.—Office Established — East Hubbardston, Worcester County, Mass.; George Willis, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Abner C. Spaulding, Richmond, Sagadahoc County, Me.; C. C. Torrey, Charlotte, Chittenden County, Vt.; Daniel A. Harvey, Enosburg Falls, Franklin County, Vt.; Alfred E. Jaques, Wilton, Hillsborough County, N. H.

New-York.—Office Discontinued — Andrewville, Broome County. Postmasters Appointed—Isaac C. Carman, Binnewater, Ulster County; Charles W. McIntosh, North Almond Valley, Allegany County; James F. Vail, Slate Hill, Orange County; Russell B. Seymour, Stedman, Chautauqua County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Discontinued — Brandon, Venango County; Foundryville, Columbia County; Garman's Mills, Cambria County. Postmasters Appointed—Andrew J. Lohr, Chestnut Hill, Somerset County; Cadwallader Blayney, Good Intent, Washington County; Linton Stephens, Hickory Hill, Chester County; James J. Moffit, Mount Vernon, Chester County; Michael Werdert, Williamsville, Elk County.

Delaware.—Postmasters Appointed—Caleb Boggs, Moorton, Kent County; Charles K. Brown, Seaford, Sussex County.

CUBA.

THE BRITISH VESSEL, LAURA PRICE, HELD AS CONTRABAND.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—The cargo of the British vessel, Laura Price, which was pursued into Haytian waters by a Spanish gun-boat, has been embargoed by the Consul General of Spain in Hayti as contraband, and will be taken by the Spanish man-of-war Churruca to Havana.

The *Diario* thanks the British Consul General in Hayti for his good offices in the affair.

MEXICO.

A NEW GERMAN CONSUL—EARTHQUAKE IN JALISCO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 31, via HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Manuel M. Zamacona has been appointed Consul of Germany in this city.

An earthquake is reported in Jalisco.

PARTRIDGES IN THE CLOSE SEASON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a member of the Association for the Preservation of Game, of this City, I desire to say a few words in your columns in reply to your notice of the open violation at Saratoga of the law for the protection of game. You seem, as have also the two correspondents in your paper, to make some reflection upon the efficiency of our society, and also, perhaps necessarily, upon our worthy President, Royal Phelps. I am confident that you do not intend to do either the society or its President any injustice, but without some explanation you certainly do. You must be aware that the law for the protection of game is a general enactment, applicable and enforceable throughout the entire State; hence it is the duty of every citizen in the State to see that the law is enforced; or, if violated, that the offenders are duly punished. A number of years ago it became apparent that game was fast disappearing from our forests and fields, and fish from our lakes and streams, in consequence of killing and catching out of season; and a number of gentlemen of this City organized a society, which is now the Association for the Preservation of Game. This association was self-constituted, and was and is now self-supported; not a dollar, I believe, having been received outside of the association. The object of this society was to obtain the passage of laws for the preservation of game, and so far as reasonable and practicable to see that such laws were enforced. In view of the game laws being applicable to the whole State, is it not unreasonable, nor in fact unjust, to require or expect our society, composed of a few gentlemen engaged in various pursuits, having no money except what is furnished by its members, to see that the game laws are observed and enforced throughout the State. It seems to me that the unreasonableness of this will be apparent, not only to your readers, but to the entire community. It was intended that this society should be mainly local in its operations; and it was expected that, other sections of the State seeing the beneficial results of this association, like associations would be organized. This expectation has been fully realized, and there are now over thirty associations in this State for the preservation of game, and many of them within the immediate vicinity of Saratoga. This being the case, surely you would not ask our society to go to Saratoga to punish violators of the law. We point to the history and work of our society for the past ten years in this City, and we challenge criticism. We have reached beyond the City when we could consistently with our interest and usefulness: but in the City has been our chief work. Some may say, How can you accomplish anything in the City, as there is no game there to kill and no fish to catch? In reply to such, we say that the City of New-York is the principal market for game and fish, and if we prevent the sale of it here, we necessarily preserve the game in the country. Our association is constantly prosecuting cases for the violation of the game laws. Some of the cases have been contested with great persistency and ability. Within the last year we obtained a decision in the Court of Appeals sustaining the constitutionality of the game laws. We were opposed by a combination of money and some of the best legal talent in the State, from the lowest to the highest court. We necessarily had to meet such a combination and did it successfully.

This society has expended hundreds and thousands of dollars to enforce the game law in this City. You say that partridges are openly placed on the hotel tables at Saratoga every day. You ask, "Why does not Mr. Phelps' society endeavor to prevent this breach of the law?" We ask why should it do so? This society has not, nor has Mr. Phelps, any power to "prevent the breach of the law" beyond the humblest citizen in the State; then why should we be held responsible for the violation of the law beyond the limits of our City. It is expected by our association that not only every sportsman, but every individual who desires to have our game and fish preserved, will do his part to that end, and not ask a society composed of gentlemen who are no more interested in this object than any other sportsman or citizen, to traverse the whole State at its or their own expense, to enforce the game law. In other words, to do what it is the duty and interest of every citizen and sportsman to do.

Our association has been under the direction of Mr. Royal Phelps as its President for more than ten years, and I was one of its members, and I doubt not I express the sentiments of its entire members. I feel that he has spent too much valuable time and individual money in promoting the objects for which this society was organized to have any reflections cast upon his efficiency or zeal in his work. Only those who attend our monthly meetings and those who have scoffed at our association and defied the law can testify to his faithfulness and thoroughness in endeavoring to enforce the game law.

Since writing the above I have received a communication from Mr. Phelps, in which he, as President of the Association for the Preservation of Game of this City, authorizes me to say in your paper that if either of your correspondents, "Lover of Partridge" or "The Old Sportsman," will give to him the names of the hotel-keepers who are selling game out of season at Saratoga, with two witnesses to prove the same, the association will bring suit at once and prosecute it with the utmost rigor.

B. L. LUDINGTON.

[Now will our correspondents, or any of the other persons at Saratoga who have complained to us on the subject, come forward with the required proof?]

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY IN LONDON AND GLASGOW—DISTURBANCE IN THE LATTER CITY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The O'Connell Centenary was celebrated in this city by a banquet last night at the Cannon Street Hotel. The majority of the gentlemen present were Home Rulers.

Cardinal Manning ordered a To Deum to be sung in the evening in all the churches of the Archepiscopal Diocese for the blessings resulting from O'Connell's labors.

There was a serious riot in Glasgow yesterday, between the Orangemen and Home Rulers, during the O'Connell celebration. Five policemen were injured, and fifty arrests were made. The rioting was renewed to-night.

MORE RIOTERS ARRESTED—THE MILITARY IN READINESS TO CHECK DISORDER.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Many fresh arrests were made in Glasgow last night in consequence of the renewal of the disturbance. Several rioters and policemen were injured. The military are held in readiness to prevent further disturbance.

DEATH OF A DRAMATIST.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The death is announced of William Boyle Bernard, the dramatist, who was born in 1808, in Boston, Mass.

ITALY.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER TENNESSEE ARRIVES AT PALERMO.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The United States steamer Tennessee has arrived at Palermo. The usual official courtesies and visits were exchanged between her officers and the port authorities.

PROF. WATSON, THE ASTRONOMER, AT NAPLES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Prof. Watson, the American astronomer, has arrived at Naples from Pekin, where he observed the transit of Venus.

THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

RECOVERY OF MORE OF THE TREASURE BY DIVERS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—An additional recovery of specie to the amount of $100,000 has been made by the divers from the wreck of the steamer Schiller.

FRANCE.

THE RHINE FALLING—DANGER OF INUNDATION PASSED.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The waters of the Rhone are falling and the danger of an inundation is averted.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN FOR LONDON.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The American marksmen and their friends left Paris to-night for London.

TOORKISTAN.

A REVOLUTION IN KARKAN—THE KHAN A FUGITIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Dispatches from Central Asia report that a revolution has broken out in Karkan. The Khan has fled and his forces have joined the insurgents.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO. AND THEIR CREDITORS.

From the London Times, July 29.

Yesterday a first meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Alexander Collie & Co. was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon street, Mr. Smith (of the firm of Travers, Smith & Co., solicitors to the London and Westminster Bank) presiding.

Mr. Young (of the firm of Turquand, Youngs & Co., accountants,) read an "approximate statement" of the affairs of Messrs. Collie, which was dated July 2, and in doing so said he had had considerable difficulty in getting explanations and in obtaining information from Mr. Collie owing to the events of the past week. The figures he was about to read must, therefore, be taken as an approximate statement, subject to considerable further investigation in respect to items which he did not propose to deal with minutely on that occasion. The "statement of affairs" showed there was due to creditors unsecured £90,027 7s. 2d., which was principally for goods sold and delivered in the regular course of the Manchester business. Then came creditors' balances, subject to payment of their acceptances, £1,274,292 5s. 5d.; creditors partly secured, claim £42,788 8s.; security, £22,248 2s. 10d., leaving £20,540 5s. 2d. to rank in the estimate; creditors fully secured, security £197,386 3s. 11d.; claim, £165,036 3s. 11d., leaving an estimated surplus of £32,350. These securities would require considerable time to realize, and he was not prepared to say that the amount reckoned as surplus would be realized. The next items were £927 9s. 11d. to creditors for rents, rates, and salaries, and liabilities per list, £39,418 14s. 7d. These were liabilities for engagements entered into by the Messrs. Collie. The liabilities on bills receivable were estimated to rank at £480,849 19s. 5d., but deducting cash and all other securities in the hands of holders of bills—£16,270 10s. 11d.—the amount was reduced to £464,579 8s. 9d., the total estimated liabilities amounting£ to 1,889,785 10s. 9d. Turning to the credit side of the statement, he said they had cash at bankers and retained against bills discounted £11,406 10s. 11d., and cash in hand £1,148 16s. 3d.; bills receivable in hand amounted to £15,295 18s. 10d., and were estimated to realize £7,500; they had debtors good to the amount of £12,775 12s. 7d.; the stocks in warehouses, &c., at Manchester they took at £48,607 18s. 3d., making a deduction of fifteen per cent. from the cost price, although so far as they had proceeded with the realization they had had no such reduction as fifteen per cent. Stocks and shares and sundry assets were estimated to realize £30,510, and he had very little doubt that something like this amount would be realized. The next item was the freehold premises in Aytoun street Manchester, which were estimated to realize £75,000 after payment of the balance of purchase money. He had himself made inquiries with reference to the value of these premises from a gentleman of great experience in such matters and this estimate of £75,000 was to some extent based on what he had been informed, and the item was classed among those which they considered available assets. With regard to the separate estates, the estimated surplus from that of Mr. A. Collie was set down at £60,000, and from that of Mr. W. Collie at $15,000, making together £75,000. He considered this sum would be realized; they could not say whether the surplus of £60,000 was over-estimated, but Mr. A. Collie's house, furniture, pictures, &c., were included in the amount. They expected to realize the sum of £15,000 from the estate, of Mr. W. Collie, and, taking these items into account, they had estimated available assets amounting to £250,542 7s., which was estimated to produce something like 2s. 6d. in the pound. The other assets requiring time for realization were as follows: Estimated surplus from creditors fully secured, to which he had already referred, £32,350; from bad debts, which amounted to £223,198, they did not expect to realize more than £10,000; from sundries, as per statement, they expected to realize £71,000; and from Carolina cotton warrants, £38,500. He had now to refer to a very difficult item—ventures accounts; and as he had been quite unable to arrive at anything like a correct statement or view as to what would probably belong to the various ventures, he had not attempted to adjust their accounts. He had been engaged for a long time in arriving at a solution of these accounts, and had almost finished the investigation when the suspension occurred, and the result, so far as he could see, was a debit balance of £146,540 19s. 4d. on the books of the firm. In respect of a certain claim made by Mr. Collie against the United States Government, judgment was recovered against that Government, subject to appeal, and subject to law charges and expenses of £190,000, out of which it was estimated £100,000 would belong to the State and the rest to the venturers. Further amounts to be recovered are estimated at £300,000, which consisted of a claim for cotton burned during the American war, and Mr. Collie was very sanguine about this item, which he had allowed to lie by. Mr. Collie, however, would be able to do more in respect to this item if the estate were not placed in bankruptcy, as he thought that if this were done the American people would do all they could to throw difficulties in the way of its repayment. The available assets were, therefore, as they could see, £250,502 7s. 1d., against liabilities amounting to £1,889,785 10s. 9d.; and they would no doubt expect him to explain, to some extent, how this large deficiency arose; but he must ask them to accept his figures with every reserve. He found that the books both in Manchester and London had been kept regularly; but, as regarded the London books, there had been very great want in adjusting the accounts, and there did not seem to be any profit or loss account in the London books for the past ten or twelve years. In Manchester, however, the profit and loss account was shown every six months; and, so far as the trading results went in Manchester, they had been very fair, amounting to £312,000 in the last ten years; but then there was a large amount standing in the London and Manchester books—cotton and expense accounts—which had never been brought against the profits, and when this was done there was a large deficiency. He then proceeded to read a "deficiency account" in order to show how the large deficiency between the estimated available assets and the liabilities arose. The total liabilities in this statement, including the separate estates of Messrs. A. and W. Collie, amounted to £1,964,785 10s. 9d. On the credit side of the account the available assets were £250,542 7s. 1d., the other items on this side being as follows: By A. Collie, balance of his account during the last twelve years, including cost of house, furniture, pictures, &c., £123,103 3s. 7d.; by W. Collie, balance of his debit, after crediting his share of profits in Manchester, £4,957 3s. 1d.; bad debts, £213,198 0s. 3d.; liabilities, £239,418 14s. 7d.; do. on bills receivable, £480,849 19s. 5d.; venturers' accounts, £46,540 19s. 4d.; depreciation on sundry assets as valued in statement of affairs, £111,825 7s. 6d.; profit and loss, Manchester, £269,258 7s. 10d.; do., London, £173,241 8s. 1d.; assets requiring time for realization, £251,850—total, £1,964,785 10s. 7d. In commenting on these items he said Mr. A. Collie had drawn to the amount of £128,103 in the last twelve years, although he stated that he believed his real drawings had not exceeded £6,000 a year. Mr. W. Collie, too, who had been a partner since 1870, had drawn £4,900 in excess of the amount at his credit, his drawings having been about £10,000 a year. In conclusion, he said he should be happy to answer any questions.

In reply to the creditors, Mr. Young said, in 1870, when Mr. Youle retired, there was a capital, from the books, of £90,000 to the credit of Mr. Collie, and about £40,000 to Mr. Youle, who was paid out for about £30,000, his claim being £43,000. Mr. W. Collie brought nothing into the concern. The constitution of the two firms was pretty much the same. Mr. W. Collie was to have a certain amount of the profits of the Manchester house, and he had been credited with 10 per cent. of the profits of that house; he might, however, make some mistake in this respect.

Mr. Mathieson, of Manchester, said a very important communication had been made to him on the previous day (Tuesday) by one of the friends of Mr. W. Collie, who had assured him that Mr. W. Collie was never a partner in the London firm, and that he was only connected with the Manchester firm. He would be glad to know whether this was so.

Mr. Hollams (solicitor to Messrs. Collie) said he did not know that it would be advisable to go into this matter. Strictly speaking, there was no London business irrespective of the Manchester business. The meeting, however, could not deal with the matter. It seemed to be the wish of the larger creditors that this estate should be administered through the Court of Bankruptcy, but it would be prejudicial to the creditors if there were an immediate bankruptcy—that was before Tuesday next, to which day he advised an adjournment *pro forma*. No one could be prejudiced by the adjournment, as the matter was in charge of Mr. Young, and under the supervision of the principal creditors. It was impossible for anything to happen which could prevent the estate from going into bankruptcy.

The Chairman said he quite agreed with the previous speaker that it would not be advisable to discuss the question raised by Mr. Mathieson. He then read the notice calling them together which statement was in exact accordance with what Mr. Hollams had said, that practically there was only one firm. They wished to adjourn to Tuesday in order that no legal difficulty might be raised as to the sale of Mr. A. Collie's house in Kensington Palace gardens, which it was highly important should be disposed of before the end of the season, so as to avoid delay and expense.

Mr. Mathieson said he thought his statement was too important for him to allow it to slip, and he should at the close of the meeting like to have some conversation with the other creditors. [Hear, hear.]

The Chairman then moved a resolution adjourning the meeting to Tuesday next, and the motion having been seconded,

Mr. Hollams, in reply to a creditor, said if the resolution were passed they might, without doubt, understand that proceedings would be taken after Tuesday next to administer the estate in bankruptcy.

The resolution having been unanimously carried, the proceedings terminated.

THE CASE OF COL. BAKER.

The London *Echo* of Thursday, July 29, has the following from Croydon, under the same date:

The court at Croydon was densely crowded this morning by persons anxious to hear the above remarkable case. The approaches to the court in the street were also thronged, and it was a matter of no ordinary difficulty to get to the Court-house.

Mr. Justice Brett, in charging the grand jury, said he was glad on the present occasion to see so many gentlemen willing to give him their assistance. He thought it well to recall to their minds their position in regard to the criminal law. In criminal cases the Police Magistrates were the first persons before whom a charge was made; they having thought a case suitable to the Grand Jury, passed it on to that tribunal. The case was, if the grand jury subsequently passed it, heard in Court; and in the end, if the jury in the Court assented to the conviction of an accused person, he was found guilty. If, after these preliminary proceedings, a man was found guilty, his lordship thought it must be fairly said he had been rightly found guilty. Each step, they must understand, was intended as provision for the accused. It should be the duty of the grand jury to give their most earnest thought to each part of a charge, and before they at their tribunal found an accused guilty they must be of opinion that it would not be unreasonable for the jury in court to come to a conclusion that the accused was culpable. After saying that the cases in the calendar were not heavy, his Lordship went into those which appeared most serious. Passing to the case of Col. Baker, his Lordship said the case had given rise to much remark and sensation in this country. The charge which would be made against Col. Baker was that he attempted to ravish the young lady. The second charge was that of an indecent assault, and the third count would be a charge of common assault without indecency. This case, in which a person of position was charged with an outrage on a young lady, had everywhere excited deep interest, and it was for this reason he was so glad to see the members of the grand jury so willingly and generally come forward to assist him. It was one of those cases in which their most careful attention would be needed, and while going into each charge they would remember that the accused should have their protection if not guilty. Now, to substantiate the most serious charge, they must be satisfied that the accused intended to carry out his purpose, notwithstanding any resistance that the girl was making or might make. If they thought that, however wicked the outrage was, it did not go to that extent, then they ought to throw out that part of the bill. As to the indecent assault, they could scarcely have a doubt, for the young lady deposed that the accused kissed her, and she felt his hand on her stocking. If a man even kissed a woman with any criminal passion or with a view to excite sinful feeling, it was an indecent assault, for it was not a holy kiss, like that of a father kissing his child. If they found a bill for indecent assault, it was obvious they would find the accused guilty of a common assault. He begged them, therefore, to give their most earnest attention to all the counts he had set before them, and particularly the first and most serious one. After a few more observations, his Lordship dismissed the Grand Jury to their room.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM BOYLE BERNARD.

A telegraphic dispatch from London this morning announces the death of Mr. William Boyle Bernard. He was the son of a once popular English comedian and was born in Boston, Mass., in 1808. He prepared for publication his father's *Recollections of the Stage*, and was the author of many popular plays. The best known of these are "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding School," and "Life Trials."

GOV. TILDEN IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Gov. Tilden, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, attended Divine service at Christ Church Chapel this morning. The programme of his stay in this city, as far as completed, is as follows: To-morrow (Monday) morning he will receive guests at the residence of the Lieutenant Governor. A grand lawn party in the afternoon and evening has been tendered and accepted at the residence of B. C. Rumsey, Esq. On Tuesday morning he will be formally received by the Buffalo Board of Trade, and an address of welcome will be made by Hon. George B. Hibbard. In the afternoon, accompanied by a party of invited guests, on invitation of S. S. Jewett, Esq., he will make a trip around the harbor, visiting the different points of interest, and will sail down the river. The programme for Wednesday has not yet been determined on. The Governor is enjoying good health.

THE YALE NAVY.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 8.—By the generosity of Mr. F. W. Stevens, of New-York, President Ferry, of the Yale Navy, has been enabled to begin the club system at the Yale boat-house. There is only one club at present, for which nine boats are being built.

STEAM-BOAT BURNED.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The steamer York was burned to the water's edge at 3 o'clock this morning at Massena, N. Y.

FATAL ALTERCATION IN A SALOON.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 8.—During an altercation between a party of miners in Furness' saloon in Mifflin Township, on Saturday afternoon, Abram Jenks struck David W. Thomas on the head with his fist, killing him instantly. Jenks has been committed for trial.

A GRAND REGATTA IN PROSPECT.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 8.—Arrangements are in progress for a regatta here about the 20th inst. which shall surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in New-England. It is contingent upon the visit of the New-York Yacht Club and its favorable action in the matter. If the regatta takes place, the course for schooners is thirty miles and for sloops twenty miles. The prizes are a cup, valued at $1,000, to be known as "The Martha's Vineyard Cup," and an elegant piece of plate. In addition to the yacht race, there is also to be a purse for whale-boats.

THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been from ten to fifteen thousand a day larger than that of the New-York *Tribune* ever since the death of HORACE GREELEY. The *Tribune* has not dared to test this statement by an examination of its books, although repeatedly challenged to do so. The circulation of the *Tribune* to-day is less than thirty thousand copies, and all statements to the contrary can be proved to be false.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR.

From the New-York Times, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we stated on Thursday last—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor even of 35,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we repeat as we gave them on Thursday:

"We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of	50,000
1,000 that it has not	49,000
1,000 that it has not	48,000
1,000 that it has not	47,000
1,000 that it has not	46,000
1,000 that it has not	45,000
1,000 that it has not	44,000
1,000 that it has not	43,000
1,000 that it has not	42,000
1,000 that it has not	41,000
1,000 that it has not	40,000
1,000 that it has not	39,000
1,000 that it has not	38,000
1,000 that it has not	37,000
1,000 that it has not	36,000
1,000 that it has not	35,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has 34,000, it shall pay over $16,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 34,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee."

It will not do for the *Tribune* to pretend that it has not heard of this reply to its malicious and totally unprovoked attack upon us. It is not beneath its "dignity" to publish fraudulent statements about THE TIMES, and it must now be called to account for those statements. When a man is accused of grave offenses, he may try to shelter himself behind a "policy of silence," but the public will soon perceive that he adopts that policy merely because he knows himself to be guilty of the offenses charged—that he has no defense to offer. For no man with a proper sense of honor, or of decent regard for his character, would submit to such an accusation as that which we deliberately bring against Whitelaw Reid, nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune*. What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, he is welcome to do so.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Scott states in a card that the Investigating Commission omitted, in their report on the Denison contract from Port Schuyler to Lower Mohawk Aqueduct, that his estimate was made in accordance with directions from his superior officer and under protest, a fact that appears in his testimony.

Lawyer J. F. Conkey, of Amherst, Mass., Register in Bankruptcy for the Ninth District and member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1852, died suddenly yesterday morning.

Edward Hudson, who was shot by an insane man at Providence, R. I., on Thursday night last, died yesterday. The condition of Edward McCannon, the other victim, is less favorable.

George Crumm, a young man nineteen years of age, was drowned at Poughkeepsie, yesterday while bathing. The body has not been recovered.

A fire at Iowa Hill, Placer County, Cal., Saturday, destroyed the Parker House, the Methodist Church, and ten dwellings. Loss, $30,000.

MEMORIAL OF A RAPID TRANSATLANTIC TRIP.

As a memorial of the exceedingly rapid trip from Europe to this country made by the White Star steam-ship Germanic, which arrived here early Saturday morning, the passengers by the vessel have determined upon offering a valuable silver cup to Capt. Kennedy. Messrs. Carlo H. Chizzola, W. C. Kingsley, Barry Sullivan, and Thomas A. Wood have been appointed a committee to take charge of the matter, and to Messrs. Tiffany & Co. has been intrusted the supply of the gift.

ROBBERY BY A PAWNBROKER'S SON.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 8.—It has been ascertained that the robbery of the pawnbroker Pereira, on Friday, was committed by his son, who has fled the city, taking the booty with him.

MILLS STARTING UP.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Aug. 8.—Cocheco Mills, at East Rochester, which have been idle for the past month, will resume operations to-morrow. A large shoe factory at the same place will also start work at the same time.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 8.—Mrs. Celia Quinn, of Fair Haven, Conn., was run over and killed, late on Saturday night, by the steam-boat train from Hartford. She was probably intoxicated. Mrs. Lucy Corcoran, of this city, was drowned in Mill River this afternoon.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1875.
E. Holmes.—DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending this check. The Alarm has already saved my house twice. Burglars were seen running from the house. WM. VOORHIS.
HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY, No. 571 Broadway.

Better Late than Never.
If your teeth are going, and you have not yet tried the SOZODONT as a preservative, try it now. Abandon all other dentifrices, and give it a fair chance. It is guaranteed to be as harmless as water.

Cancer
Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife. by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Deshler's Pills are the Surest and Safest remedy for chills and fever and malaria.

"To Minister to a Mind Diseased," use Peruvian Syrup. It vitalizes the brain as well as the body

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

MERCER—WILSON.—In Albany, at All Saints Chapel, Thursday evening, Aug. 5, by Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, Dr. THOMAS S. MERCER, of Washington, D. C., to Mrs. CORA LIVINGSTON WILSON, daughter of the late Daniel D. Barnard.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Friday, Aug. 6, WILLIAM H. BENNETT, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, William R. Bell, No. 431 West 47th st.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BLAKE.—At Brookline, Mass., on the 6th inst., GEORGE BATY BLAKE, aged 67 years.

Funeral from his late residence at Brookline on Monday, 9th inst., at 3 P. M.

CARPENTER.—At Warwick, N. Y., the 6th inst., MARY H., wife of E. W. Carpenter, M. D., of Brooklyn.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, on Monday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, E. F. Knowlton, No. 125 Montague st.

CORNELL.—At his residence in Somerville, N. J., Aug. 7, 1875, in the 71st year of his age, Rev. FREDERICK F. CORNELL, D. D.

Funeral from his late residence on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 3 P. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice. Train leaves New-York at 1:45 P. M.

CORNWELL.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 336 East 118th st., (Harlem,) on Saturday, Aug. 7, PETER N. CORNWELL, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, F. and A. M., and the members of the Jackson Club, Highlands, N. J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 11th, at 12 o'clock.

DRAKE.—Peacefully, Aug. 4, Commander A. JACKSON DRAKE, United States Navy.

The funeral will be on Monday, the 9th inst., at Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends will meet at his late residence, No. 16 State st. at 2 o'clock.

GODDARD.—At Norwich, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 5, 1875, CATHERINE SUSAN, wife of the late George C. Goddard, and daughter of Hon. S. P. Staples, of New-York.

GRISWOLD.—On Aug. 8, after a brief illness, WALTER D., son of E. D. Griswold, in the 10th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 21 Jefferson st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M.

HEGEMAN.—At Sea Bright, on Sunday, Aug. 8, ELISE JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of J. Niven and Jeannette Fenton Hegeman, aged 5 months and 8 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEIDELBACH.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, A. M., after a lingering illness, MAX HEIDELBACH, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 25 West Thirty-ninth st., on Monday, August 9, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

HERRIOT.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 8, 1875, Dr. GEORGE HERRIOT, in the 81st year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

LADD.—ELLA FRANCES, infant daughter of Robert T. and Susie F. Ladd.

Funeral from their residence at West New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

LYMAN.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Prof. Charles Short, Miss CATHARINE DWIGHT LYMAN, of Philadelphia, daughter of Hon. Elihu Lyman.

MATSON.—On Saturday, Aug. 7, ESTHER VAN BERGEN, wife of Stephen J. Matson, in the 61st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 10:30 A. M., from her late residence at Schodack Landing, N. Y.

MILLER.—At Flushing, Long Island, Sunday, the 8th inst., JOHN ALBERT MILLER, son of John and Mary B. Miller, aged 15 months and 15 days.

☞ Detroit and Providence papers please copy.

MORRIS.—At Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., JAMES STAATS MORRIS, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Carriages will be at Westchester Station on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from Harlem River, and boat from Fulton slip at 11:15.

NORTON.—At New-London, on the 6th inst., the infant son of Major Charles Grantley Campbell and Katherine B. Norton.

NEAFIE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 6, 1875, Miss CAROLINE NEAFIE, formerly of Nyack, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, Aug. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Oscar Frisbie, Esq., No. 173 Sumpter st., without further invitation. Take Fulton av. and East New-York cars to Howard av.

OGDEN.—At New-London, Conn., Aug. 7, ROBERT C., only son of Robert C. and Ellen E. Ogden, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 10 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Willis L. Ogden, No. 23 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, to-day (Monday) at 4 o'clock P. M.

SQUIRE.—At Stamford, Aug. 7, HORATIO BIGLOW, infant son of Henry N. and Mary F. Squire.

Funeral on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

SEARS.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Friday morning, Aug. 6, of heart disease, FRANK D., eldest son of Hector Sears, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his father, No. 95 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 9, at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—On Friday, Aug. 6, 1875, at the residence of his son-in-law, Ellis L. Price, Roselle, N. J., STEPHEN SMITH, late ship-builder, of New-York, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, Aug. 9, at 12 o'clock A. M. Train by the New-Jersey Central Railroad from the foot of Liberty st., North River, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Returning leaves Roselle at 1:52 P. M.

TIMPSON.—Suddenly, at Manhasset, Long Island, Friday morning, Aug. 6, at 3:30 o'clock, GEORGE TIMPSON, aged 67 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the Church of the Ascension, corner 10th st. and 5th av. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., at his residence, No. 56 Hope st., Brooklyn, GEORGE HARRISON THOMPSON, in the 30th year of his age.

Funeral Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the Old Bushwick Reformed Church, Bushwick av., near North 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THORN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 7th inst., LENA, only daughter of Joseph E. and Mary A. Thorn, aged 15 years, 7 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandfather, John A. Dayton, No. 20 Hanson place, on Monday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VALENTINE.—On the 6th of Eighth month, 1875, RACHEL, widow of Charles Valentine, in the 98th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 356 West 20th st., on Third day, 10th of Eighth month, at 11 A. M.

VAN BRUNT.—At Englewood, N. J., Aug. 8, ALFRED LAWRENCE, only child of Stephen and Crissie Van Brunt, aged 2 months and 23 days.

Funeral Tuesday, 10th, at 10:30 A. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers st. at 9:30.

YEARSLEY.—Aug. 8, of consumption, ELLA C. YEARSLEY.

Funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 8 Barrow st., Tuesday, Aug. 10, at 1 P. M. Her remains will be taken to Albany Rural Cemetery.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS WHOSE teeth show marks of decay, use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25 cents a bottle.

IT'S BAD ENOUGH TO BE EATEN BY worms when one is buried, but to become food for them when alive is abominable. Nor is there any need, because a few of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, will drive them out of the living system, and the health will become established.

THE STOMACH IS THE CITADEL OF life, and when attacked should be protected by BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. It drives away pain, warms the patient, and a delightful calm succeeds. It is an indispensable family medicine, costing but little, and always sure. Sold everywhere.

THERE IS BUT ONE OPINION RESPECTING MILK OF MAGNESIA among those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects in cases of sour stomach, dyspepsia, headache, gout, and gravel, viz., that it is a sovereign remedy for those disorders. It is also an excellent aperient. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

PHARMACEUTICAL.—KEARNEY'S SUPERIOR EXTRACT BUCHU.—Only specific for gravel, diabetes, seminal weakness, and all diseases of bladder and kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 84 William.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	18	Skins, bales	35
Beans, bbls	7	Oil-cake, pks	704
Copper, bbls	220	Beef, pks	20
Copper, cakes	160	Pork, pks	513
Flour, bbls	12,016	Cut-meats, pks	1,947
Meal, bbls	1,525	Lard, tcs	425
Wheat, bushels	301,459	Butter, pks	3,568
Corn, bushels	129,037	Cheese, pks	13,041
Oats, bushels	17,770	Spelter, pcs	2,774
Rye, bushels	12	Stearine, pks	10
Malt, bushels	700	Starch, pks	3,005
Eggs, bbls	710	Sugar, bbls	583
Flax, bales	2	Tallow, pks	13
Hops, bales	55	Tobacco, hhds	167
Leather, sides	4,948	Tobacco, pks	215
Hides, bales	37	Wool, bales	204
Resin, bbls	1,924	Whisky, bbls	317
Spirits Turp., bbls	429		

ASHES—Have been very quiet, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in demand within the range of from 32½c.@35c. ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—There has been a moderately active movement reported in the leading kinds, on an easier basis as to prices, with ample offerings of most descriptions. Stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 25@$2 50; Jersey, $4 25@$5; Haverstraw, $5 25@$6 25; Up-river, $4 50@$5; Long Island, $5@$5 25; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown, $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in this line is reviving very slowly. The strikes of operatives have tended to embarrass manufacturers, who have not been very confident in their views as to the probable magnitude of the Fall trade. The demand thus far, in the wholesale line, has been comparatively limited, though in the jobbing line rather more animation has been noted, generally at slightly easier prices than those current last season. Through the auction houses the offerings and sales of goods have been moderate, with considerable irregularity as to values. Collections are without notable improvement. The storms and floods throughout the West and South-west have been against the trade, and it is apprehended will seriously affect the volume of dealings through the Fall season. Finishing goods have been moderately active at about previous quotations.

CANDLES—Have been in very moderate request since our last; Adamantine quoted at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—A fairly active business has been reported in the leading kinds, at full previous prices. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Firm, as last quoted, but inactive.

COOPERAGE STOCK—has been very lightly dealt in at former figures. Hogshead Staves have been quoted barely steady at $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130, Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses, do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25.

CORDAGE—Has been inactive selling only in small job lots, within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers. The inquiry has been almost wholly from spinners. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 252 bales, (of which 195 bales were on last evening,) including 243 bales to spinners and 9 bales to speculators....The movements for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, opening about steady, but subsequently yielding 3-16c. ⅌ ℔. under advices from the overflowed region, indicating a more favorable state of affairs—in some sections (Arkansas, &c.,) the waters reported as falling. The market closed steady at the reduced figures....Sales have been reported since our last of 9,900 bales, (of which 2,700 bales were on last evening and 7,200 bales were to-day,) with 300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 14c.@14 1-32c.; September, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; October, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; November, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; December, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; January, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; February, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; March, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; April, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; May, 14¾c.; June, 14 31-32c.@15c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 203 bales, against 282 bales same day last week.... The week's exports hence have been 1,495 bales, including 695 bales to Liverpool and 800 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,644,768 bales, (including 1,811,578 bales to Great Britain and 833,190 bales to the Continent,) against 2,774,448 bales same time previous season. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Good Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Fair	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½

FLOUR AND MEAL—A less active market has been noted to-day for State and Western Flour, prices of which, however, have been without important change. The export demand has been less urgent. Holders were not disposed to press sales, notwithstanding the easier range of Wheat values. The sales since our last have been 13,650 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 Flour at $4 65@$5 15, chiefly at $4 90@$5; poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at from $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 45, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35, in lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 45@$7 15; City Mills Extra at $6 25@$7 75, chiefly at $6 75@$7 50 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 45, mainly at $6 20@$6 35; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6@$6 45 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain at $6 30@$7 85, mainly at $6 65@$7 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,100 bbls. shipping stock, mostly Western Extras, within the range....Southern Flour steady on sales of 950 bbls....Rye Flour firm; sales, 450 bbls....Corn-meal more active at unchanged rates; sales, 970 bbls., including 275 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more active demand; sales, 1,000 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13½c.@13¾c., closing at 13¾c.; and 800 rolls do., in Boston, at 13½c.; also sales of 200 bales Calcutta Cloth on private terms, and 50 bales Borneo Cloth, in Boston, at 12¾c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with more freedom, and has been quoted about 2c. a bushel lower, on a less active business for both prompt and forward delivery. The export inquiry has been less confident. Winter Wheat has been quiet at about former prices. The demand has been mostly for prime Amber Western on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 117,000 bushels at $1 48½ for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 38@$1 39½ for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly to-day at $1 38½@$1 39, afloat; $1 36@$1 37½ for soft do.; $1 39@$1 39½ (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 42@$1 43 (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee do., afloat; $1 35@$1 46 for ungraded Spring, odd lots; $1 60 for prime Amber Western, in store, (9,500 bushels,) taken on speculation, and within the previous range for Red and White Western. And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive from the canal, at $1 44, with prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, first half of September, quoted at $1 50 bid, and $1 51 asked; 168,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, August options, at $1 38½@$1 39, (of which one sale comprised 100,000 bushels at $1 38½, and the bulk of this amount was said to have been notified as ready for delivery to-day,) closing steady at $1 38½, with first half of September option quoted at $1 39½ ⅌ bushel....Corn has been fairly active, but at the close quoted lower, especially on other than prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, which latter were in most request. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,000 bushels at 83½c.@85c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western; 80c.@83½c. for poor to choice steamer do. do., mostly at 82c.@83½c. for good to choice; 76c.@78½c. for heated do; 84½c.@86c. for new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme....Rye, Barley, and Malt without further important movement....Oats have been in brisk demand, chiefly on speculative account, in good part on Western orders, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel. The dealings have been mostly in prime Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 65c.@68c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 66c.@67c. for prime to choice Chicago, in store, and 68c. for prime, afloat; 66c. for prime Mixed Western, in store, and 66c.@72c. for poor to very choice White Western, mostly at 66c. for unsound Iowa, in store....Hay and Straw held firmly, and in moderate request....Feed quiet at old figures.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at firm prices. The week's receipts have been 18,706 Hides; sales, 32,845 Hides, and 94 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 3,725 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ to 21½ ℔., at 22½c.@22¾c.; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, 20½ to 21 ℔., at 22½c.@23c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,940 Dry Entre Rios, 29 ℔., at 22c.@24c., gold, cash, to 60 days, usual selection; 2,195 Dry Rio Grande, 21 ℔., at 22c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 9,035 Dry California, 18 to 22 ℔., at 21½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,600 Dry California Kips, 12 ℔., at 19c., currency, 30 days, usual selection; 1,645 Dry Central American, 19 to 20 ℔., at 19c.@20c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,555 Dry Mexican, 20 to 25 ℔.; 600 Dry Mexican Kips, 10 to 11 ℔.; 3,150 Dry Texas, 21 to 23 ℔.; 1,400 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 60 ℔., on private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Cow, 14 ℔., at 11½c., gold, 3 months, and 60 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 22 ℔., on private terms. And to-day, 700 Texas Kips and 700 Wet-salted Texas Cows on private terms....Stock in first hands this morning, 212,700 Hides and 2,340 bales do., against 117,100 Hides and 1,291 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Dull to-day; quotations as in our last.

NAILS—Have been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing business, on the basis of $3 20@$3 30 for common Fence and Sheathing.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate demand, within the range of from $1 65@$1 70 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales, 1,500 bbls. Strained on private terms, and 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 87½ ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been inactive at from $2 37½@$2 75 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and weak, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at 31c.@31½c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been moderately inquired for, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45@$46 50, currency, and City at $40@$42 50, gold, for prompt delivery. The week's receipts have been 2,872 pks.; exports hence have been 8,268 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet, but held firmly, since our last, on the basis of 5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been in light demand since our last, with early delivery quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c., and forward delivery at 11¼c.@11⅜c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c.@11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower, and, for early delivery, dull. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of only small lots of Western Mess at $21 60; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75, and of extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50, for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21 60; 500 bbls. September at $21 60, closing with $21 65 bid, and 1,000 bbls. October at $21 70@$21 80 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been rather quiet since our last, with City at 10¼c.@10⅝c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been in more demand, with sales reported of 20,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 15 ℔. and 12 ℔., at 12c.@12½c.; 30 bxs. light Bellies at 13½c.; 60 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Western product nominal....Bacon held more firmly, but quiet; sales 90 bxs. City Long Clear, in small lots, at 12⅞c., quoted in full lots at 12½c.@12⅝c....Lard has been in moderate demand for early delivery, with Old Western quoted easier, and New. do. and City stronger in price. Sales have been reported of small lots Western Steam at 14c.; 200 tcs. new do., choice at 13⅝c.; 200 tcs. City do. at 13⅛c.@13¼c., closing at 13¼c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 12¾c., closing at 12¾c.@13c.; 250 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13⅞c., closing at 14c.; and small lots for the West Indies at 13¾c.@13⅞c.... And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c., closing at 14⅛c., and seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ ℔....Beef steady, on sales of 45 bbls. And of Beef Hams, 80 bbls. within the previous range. ....Butter of prime to choice quality is in light stock and good request at firm rates. Most other kinds are in quite moderate demand within the previous range. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 20c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice, chiefly at 23c.@30c. for fair to prime, and 30c.@32c. for prime to choice; State, in pails, 20c.@35c. for ordinary to fancy, mostly at 25c.@30c. for about good to prime, and 32c.@35c. for choice fancy; State, in firkins, at 22c.@32c. for about fair to very choice; Western at 14c.@29c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@25c. for about fair to choice....The inquiry for Cheese is less urgent, and the movement is comparatively tame at about previous quotations. We quote Cheese at 5½c.@12c. for ordinary to fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for about good to fine, and 11⅝c.@12c. for choice to fancy, and 5c.@11c. for State dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been more sought after within the advanced range of 20½c.@24c. for fair to extra choice, chiefly at 21½c.@23c. for good to choice marks, ⅌ dozen....The exports hence for European ports have been 608 pks. Pork, 835 pks. Beef, 5,824 pks. Bacon, 6,791 pks. Lard, 113,091 pks. Cheese, and 150 pks. Butter....The week's receipts of Cheese have been 119,573 bxs.; and of Butter, 26,110 pks.

RICE—Has been firm and in good demand in a jobbing way. Carolina, fair ordinary to choice, at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been fairly active, with Liverpool Ground at 90c.@$1; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted steady, with Crude at 5¼c.@5¾c., gold, but has been quiet.

SKINS—Goat steady, but inactive. Receipts, 391 bales; sales, 100 bales Curocoa, 56 bales Cape, and 20 bales Payta on private terms....Deer have been in light demand at former rates. Receipts, 57 bales; sales, 5,000 ℔. Puerto Cabello; 1,000 ℔. Vera Cruz; and 1,000 ℔. Central American on private terms.... Guatemala Deer quoted at 60c.; Honduras, 53c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.; Central American, not trimmed, 47½c.; Sisal, 52½c.; Para, 57c.; Puerto Cabello, 47½c., currency, ⅌ ℔....Tampico Goat, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.; Cape, 37c.; Madras, ⅌ skin, 45c.; Patna, 32c.; currency.

SOAP—Has been in fair jobbing demand at steady rates. Castile quoted at 8⅛@8⅝c.; Colgate's Pale at 7¼c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do, 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been attracting more attention at rather firmer rates. Mace quoted in lots, at $1@$1 12½; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1@$1 02½@$1 05; Cassia, 22c.@22½c.; Cloves, 35½c.@36½c.; East India Pepper, 16½c.@16¾c.; White Pepper, 25c.@25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw quiet at from 8c.@8 5-16c. for fair to good refining, with sales reported of 600 hhds. common to good refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8 5-16c.; 200 hhds. Centrifugal at 8 15-16c.; and 1,475 bxs. do. at 8⅞c. ⅌ ℔....Refined unchanged.

TALLOW—Has been quiet, but quoted firm. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8⅞c.@9c.; sales, 90,000 ℔.... Stearine has been in moderate request at 15⅝c. for choice Western, in tcs.; sales, 50 tcs....City nominal. ....The week's exports hence of Tallow have been 195 hhds.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 22½; sales, 200 bbls.

WOOL—In the line of domestic product, the movements have been indicative of a moderately active and generally steady market. The inquiry from manufacturers has been checked by the stormy weather, which was against a full attendance of buyers in market. Fine Fleece has not been in much favor, and has been rather difficult to place without yielding a little in prices. Combing and Pulled Wool quoted firm, and generally of ready sale. Foreign Wool in rather more demand, especially carpet stock, which has been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 123,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 32c.@49½c.; 8,000 ℔. unwashed do., part at 37c.; 3,000 ℔. washed do., at 52½c.; 71,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 25c.@46c.; 5,000 ℔. unwashed Delaine at 45c.; 6,500 ℔. Shearling on private terms; 17,500 ℔. Scoured, part at 63½c.@85c., for Cape; 5,000 ℔. Nevada, 1,500 ℔. Black, 130 bags and 3,000 ℔. Lamb's, Pulled, 7,000 ℔. California Pulled, and 20,000 ℔. Mexican on private terms; 61,000 ℔. Colorado, part at 27c.; 39,000 ℔. Combing, unwashed, and washed, mostly at 45c.@60c.; 83,000 ℔. Texas at 23c.@33c.; 116 bales and 256,000 ℔. California Spring at 21c.@32½c.; 30 bales and 24,000 ℔. California Fall at 16c.@22c.; 35 bales and 2,500 ℔. Cape at 35c.@35½c.; 11,000 ℔. Australian, part at 50c. for Port Philip; 400 bales Donskoi at 23c., gold; 18,000 ℔. foreign Noils, on private terms; 10,000 ℔. Domestic do. at 54c.@58½c.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been reported in this line. The offerings of Grain on berth and charter have been on a reduced scale, checked in part by the comparatively firm views of ship-owners. Tonnage for Petroleum has been quoted rather easier, with a fairly active business reported, chiefly for the Baltic. The offerings of Provisions, Flour and general cargo on berth were moderate at about late quotations. Market otherwise quiet....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 9¼d. ⅌ bushel: 75 pks. Tobacco, 450 bbls. Resin, and 250 pchs. Syrup on private terms; 225 bxs. bacon, part at 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and 6,000 Staves on private terms. And by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 25,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 600 tons Provisions and 150 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 400 bxs. Cheese at 45s.; 100 pchs. Molasses at 32s. 6d.; 200 rolls Leather at 60s.; and 200 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.@35s....For London, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin reported on private terms, quoted at 3s. ⅌ 280 ℔....also an American schooner, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 3d., with option of Liverpool or Bristol; another, 486 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and Resin, to complete cargo, at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 ℔....For Bristol, a schooner, about 800 tons, with Deals from Bath, reported on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, about 3,500 bbls. capacity, with Naval Stores, from Charleston, reported at 4s.3d.@6s. 3d....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,500 bbls. Sugar and 400 pchs. Syrup, reported on private terms; 2,500 bxs. Cheese, at 45s. ⅌ ton, and 7,500 Staves on private terms; also, a British brig, 232 tons, hence, with Syrup, at 30s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 696 tons, and an Italian bark, 558 tons, (to arrive from Delaware Breakwater,) hence with Grain, were chartered previous to arrival, as also a British ship, 959 tons, and a British bark, 780 tons, same conditions....For Newcastle, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ⅌ ton....For ports in the north of England, by steam, (via Hamburg,) 225 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ⅌ ton....For Havre, a British bark, hence, with 3,000 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d., and a British brig, 492 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For the Continent, a British ship, 1,352 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, and three German barks, 894, 853, and 751 tons, with full cargoes of do., from do., all chartered previous to arrival, and already reported....For Bremen, by steam, 8,000 bushels grain, reported at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard at 40s. ⅌ ton, and 750 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 40s. ⅌ hhd....For Hamburg, by steam, 300 tcs. Lard at 1.70 reich-marks. ....For Copenhagen, a Norwegian bark, 416 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Riga, a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the Baltic, a German bark, 330 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted nominally at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 366 tons, (late the American bark La Ciguena, the vessel the sale of which was mentioned in our last,) hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For the Mediterranean and back, a British bark, 341 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, reported as taking out a cargo of Tobacco, &c....For Bordeaux, an American bark, 469 tons, (now at Baltimore,) with Tobacco from Richmond, at 40s....For Trieste, an American schooner, 499 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d. ⅌ bbl....For Montevideo and orders, two American brigs, 353 and 264 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, &c., on private terms. ....For Gibraltar and orders an American bark, 528 tons, hence, with about 3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. to the Mediterranean, and 6s. 3d. to the Adriatic, ⅌ bbl....For Barbados an American brig, 229 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,350, and back with Salt, from Turk's Island, for New-York, at 9c. ⅌ bushel....For Cape Haytien a brig, 215 tons, with Lumber, from Mobile Bay, reported at $10, gold, and back, with Logwood, to a port north of Hatteras, at $5....For a Windward Island, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported within the range of $9 75@$10 75....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, 197 tons, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For Bucksport, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $6 50.... For Savannah, a brig, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 9c. ⅌ bushel....For Baltimore, an American brig, 192 tons, with Plaster, from Windsor, N. S., reported at $1 75; and a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $6 50....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 50; another, with do., from Cedar Keys, at $10; another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $7; and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Flour quiet but steady. Wheat active and lower; No. 1 Spring closed weak at $1 26½, spot; $1 26⅛, August; $1 25, September; $1 22, all the year; No. 3 do., $1 18@$1 20; Rejected, $1 05@$1 07. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 71⅝c., spot; 71¼c. bid, August; 72¾c. bid, September; Rejected, 68c.@68¼c. Oats in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2, 58c.@61c., spot; 45¼c. bid, August; 40¼c. bid, September. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 10; $1 17, September; closed at $1 14, September; $1 12, October. Rye steady and unchanged. Pork dull and a shade lower, at $21 35@$21 40, spot: $21 50@$21 52½, September; $21 62½@$21 65, October. Lard dull and a shade lower; 13⅞c., spot; $13 60@$13 65, August; $13 75@$13 77½, September. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky, $1 18½. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 101,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 60,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 400 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat lower at $1 25¾, August; $1 24¾@$1 24⅞, September. Corn lower at 71c., August; 72¾c., September. Oats firm at 45½c., August; 40⅝c.@40¾c., September. Pork higher at $21 55, September. Lard firmer at $13 75@$13 80, September.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Petroleum nominal at 10⅞c.@11c. for Refined and 8⅜c.@8½c. for Crude. Flour firm but less active; sales, 800 bbls., including Extras at $5 25@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $6 50@$7 25; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 37½c.@$7; high grades at $7 50@$8 50. Rye Flour held at $5 75. Wheat is in good request at full prices; sales of old Red at $1 50@$1 55; new and old Amber, $1 43@$1 57; White, $1 60@$1 65. Rye steady at $1. Corn rather quiet, and prices have a downward tendency; sales, Yellow at 87c.@88c.; Mixed, 86c.@87c.; Heated and Damaged, 60c.@75c. Oats firm at 72c.@75c. for White; 65c.@68c. for mixed; 60c.@63c. for new Delaware. Provisions steady; sales of Mess Pork at $21 25@$21 50. Lard, 13⅞c.@14c. Whisky, $1 22. Butter firm; New-York and Bradford County extras, 30c.@32c.; do. firsts, 23c.@26c.; Western extras, 24c.@26c.; do. firsts, 17c.@21c.; Rolls, extras, 21c.@22c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c. Cheese steady; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York prime, 9c.@10c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c. Eggs improving; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 17c.@18c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c. Flour quiet, but steady and firm; City Mills Extra, $6 75@$7; other grades unchanged. Wheat active and higher for high grades; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 63; Mixed do., $1 56; No. 2 Western Red, $1 56; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 55; do. Amber, $1 57@$1 60; White, $1 40@$1 60. Corn dull; Southern White, 85c.@86c.; Western Mixed, 86c., spot; 86¾c., last half of August. Oats firm; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western White, 64c.@65c.; do. Mixed, 62c.@63c. Rye dull at 91c.@96c. Hay firm, unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; loose, Packed, 9½c. and 12¾c. Bacon steady and firm; Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Crude, 14c.; Refined, 14½c.@14⅞c. Butter quiet, unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Coffee quiet, firm, and unchanged. Whisky firmer; held at $1 24. Virginia Consols, 58; West Virginia, 8¾ bid to-day. Sugar quiet and steady at 10⅝c.@10¾c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Flour unchanged; little done. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Fall, $1 51, cash; $1 47@$1 50½, August; $1 45½@$1 47⅛, September; No. 3 Fall, $1 37@$1 40, cash. Corn unsettled and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 72½c., cash; 66c. bid, August; sales at 69¾c.@70c., September; 69c., October. Oats unsettled and lower; large business in options; sales at 48c.@49½c., August; 41c.@41⅛c., September. Rye lower at 83c. Pork, $22 25. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c. and 12¼c., all at Davenport. Bacon stiff; Shoulders, 9½c.@9⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13¼c. and 13⅝c.@13⅞c. Lard nominal; Summer Steam, 12½c.; Winter Steam, 14c. Whisky firm at $1 20. Hogs easier; Shippers', $7 25@$7 60; Bacon, $7 45@$7 75; Butchers', $7 65@$8. Cattle firm; good to choice Natives, $6@$6 50; fair, $5 25@$5 65; choice Texans, $4 50; fair to good, $3 75@$4; common to medium, $2 90@$3 30. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 head Hogs, 960 head Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7—Lake Receipts—Flour, none; Wheat, 204,000 bushels; Corn, 84,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 3,300 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 118,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels. Canal Shipments to tide-water—Wheat, 15,600 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Barley Malt, 13,500 bushels; Flour, 2,100 bbls. Canal Shipments to interior points—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels. Canal Freights—Boatmen firm; 8½c. paid for Wheat and 7¾c. for Corn to New-York, tolls included. Flour very firm; sales 600 bbls. at $6 25@$6 75 for Spring; $6 50@$7 25 for bakers'; $7 25@$7 75 for White; $8 50@$10 for new process; $6 for Rye Flour. Wheat entirely neglected and nominal. Corn quiet; sales, 25,000 bushels No. 2 at 77c.@77½c., closing firm. Oats, Rye, and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork quiet at $22 50 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines dull; nominally $1 20@$1 21.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand. Wheat—Market dull, and prices have declined; Extra White Michigan Wheat, $1 60½; No. 1 White Wabash, $1 60; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 59; New, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 55½; August, $1 56½; September, $1 52½@$1 53; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 56; Rejected, $1 12. Corn dull and prices a shade lower; High Mixed, 78c. spot and August; September, 78½c.; October, 79½c.; Low Mixed, 77½c.; Damaged, 67c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2, August, 52c.; September, 47c. Freights dull and a shade lower; Corn and Wheat to Oswego, 4¾c.@5c. Receipts during the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 640 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels. Shipments during the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Flour in good demand, but at lower rates; Family, $7 50@$7 75. Wheat inactive and lower; Red, $1 60@$1 70. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 75c.@77c. Oats quiet but firm at 72c.@75c. Rye quiet but steady at 98c. Pork—Demand good at full prices; sales at $22. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13⅞c.; Kettle, 14¼c.@14½c. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 8⅝c. at country points; 8¾c.@8⅞c. here; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 12⅝c.; the latter sold at 12½c. boxed. Bacon firmer and held higher; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13⅝c. Live Hogs steady and firm; common, $7 25@$7 50; fair to medium, $7 60@$7 75; good to extra, $7 80@$8; receipts, 1,041; shipments, 755. Whisky—Demand good at full prices at $1 17.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Flour—The excitement in the market continues, with a fair demand; sales of Western Superfine at $5 25@$5 75; common Extras, $6@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $6 50@$7 75; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $7@$8; Illinois, $7 25@$9; St. Louis, $7 25@$9 50, including choice and favorite brands; Southern Flour firm at $6@$9 50 for common Extras and Family; fancy Minnesota, $7 50@$9 50. Corn firm, but very little doing; sales of Mixed and Yellow at 90c.@93c. Oats very firm, and prices advancing; sales at 74c.@80c. for White and Mixed. Rye, $1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $25@$30. Receipts—Flour, 3,803 bbls.; Corn, 8,600 bushels; Wheat, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 5,650 bushels; Shorts, 3,800 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Flour advanced 25c. on Amber and White Winter grades; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45; Extra White Michigan, $1 65. Corn steady; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 84c. Corn-meal, $35 for bolted and $34 for unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $24; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—21,500 bushels Wheat, 1,478,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—432,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair, and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 34; No. 2 do., $1 30; August, $1 28¾; September, $1 26. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 at 71¼c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 at 55c. Barley—Fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 12. Rye scarce; No. 1 at 83c. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard—Prime Steam, 13¾c.@14c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 236,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices have declined 1@2c.; extra, $1 58, old; $1 50, new; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 56, old; $1 47, new; No. 2 do., $1 37, new; No. 1 Amber, $1 46, new. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats steady and firm; No. 1 mixed, 60c. Receipts during the past twenty-four hours—Flour 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bush.; Oats, 2,000 bush. Shipments during the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bush.; Corn, 2,000 bush.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Flour firmer. Common, $5 25; fine, $5 50@$5 65; superfine, $6; double extra, $6 25@$6 50; treble extra, $7@$8 50; choice and Family, $8 75@$9 50. Corn-meal scarce and firm; higher at $4 20. Corn firm at 87c.@$1. Bran firm at $1 25. Hay lower; prime, $27. Pork firm at $23 50@$23 75. The market for other articles is unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜c. premium; Sterling, $5 55. Gold, 113¾.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—Cattle—Receipts, two days, 6,700 head; fairly active; firm under favorable advices; Stockers and Butchers, $2 50@$4 25; Texans, $2 25@$4 25; Shipping, $4 50@$6 75; shipments, 3,800 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; active, firm, at full prices; inferior to extra, $7@$8 10; light, $7 80@$8 05; shipments, 5,400. Sheep unchanged; receipts, 200.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Wheat quiet. Rye—No change. Oats in fair request at 67c.@70c.; sales, 3 cars Mixed Canada, at these figures. Corn quiet; Round Yellow held at 95c. Barley active, but prices are not given. Malt—Demand steady; sales, 1 car Canada at $1 65.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 7.—Flour, $7@$8 50. Wheat—Red, $1 50; Amber, $1 52@$1 60, White, $1 55@$1 60. Corn—Shelled, 74c. Oats, 60c.@63c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.; Clear Sides, 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c. Hams, 12¼c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—Grain quiet but firm. Provisions—Demand fair and market firm. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅜c. and 12⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 13⅜c. and 13⅝c. Hams, 13¾c.@14¼c. Whisky, $1 17. Bagging quiet but firm at 13¾c.@14¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 27¾c. Resin steady at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—There has been a fair business in Wool the past week, but for all fine Wools prices rule in favor of buyers, while medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine Fleeces sustain full previous prices and are in demand. Fine Ohio Fleeces are neglected, the sales of Ohio having been only 67,000 ℔., mostly medium Fleeces at 49c. The quotation for fine Wools is almost entirely nominal, and it would be difficult to place any considerable lots at over 45c. or 46c.; 45c. has been offered for some round lots of Ohio and declined, but if forced upon the market at the present time, it is doubtful if even this price could be realized. There is considerable doing in Michigan Fleeces, the sales comprising 233,000 ℔., mostly at 44c.@45c. for good average lots. Sales of Combing and Delaine Fleeces for the week amount to 234,000 ℔. at 52c.@58½c. for washed, and 40c.@41½c. for unwashed, if we except a round lot of Kentucky, understood to have been sold at an advance on the latter price. Manufacturers are supplying themselves quite freely and are now well stocked. In pulled Wools very little is doing; sales 100,000 ℔. supers and X, principally at 40c.@50c. California Wool is in rather better demand, the sales comprising 317,000 ℔. at 22½c.@35c. for Spring and 16c.@21½c. for Fall. The demand, however, has been moderate and buyers are only disposed to purchase at low prices. With Western Wool arriving quite freely and offering at such low prices, the demand for California is not very urgent. There have been sales of Scoured at 37c.@93c., and tub washed at 52c.@57c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 26 bales; gross, 27 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 20,438 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; others irregular; net receipts, 10 bales; exports, coastwise, 440 bales; sales, 7 bales; stock, 462 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 44 bales; gross, 49 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 1,871 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 35 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,953 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 7.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 7 bales; stock, 698 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

PARIS, Aug. 7—2 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 66f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive, firm; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 7⅛d.

2 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 53s. 9d. for Long Clear Middles; Lard, 61s. 6d.@62s. ⅌ cwt. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 3-16d; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7¼d. Of the sales to-day 4,600 bales were American.

LONDON, Aug. 7—3 P. M.—Sugar, 24s.@24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot; 24s.@24s. 3d. for do., afloat.

Evening—Common Resin, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—Sugar—Demand dull and prices nominal until Wednesday, when market became more active with large sales, closing quiet and steady. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 15@15¾ reals ⅌ arroba; Molasses Sugar, 11½@12 reals; Concentrated Sugars, fair to good quality, 11@11½ reals; Muscovado Sugars, common to fair, 13@13½ reals; do., fair to good Refining, 13¾@14¼ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, 15¾@16¼ reals, in bxs., and 16¼@16¾ reals, in hhds.; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 327,500 bxs. and 29,000 hhds.; receipts of the week, 4,500 bxs. and 600 hhds.; exports of the week, 46,500 bxs. and 5,800 hhds., including 8,000 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses dull. Butter, $50@$70 ⅌ quintal for American. Flour, $33@$35 50 ⅌ bbl. for American. Hams, $47@$49 ⅌ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard—In kegs, $44 50@$45 ⅌ quintal; do., in tins, $47 50@$48 50. Potatoes scarce at $15 ⅌ bbl. Tallow, $28@$30 ⅌ quintal. Empty Hogsheads, $7 50. Lumber nominal; Pitch Pine, $58@$60 ⅌ M.; Shooks quiet; Sugar and Molasses Hogsheads, 42@44 reals. White Navy Beans, 25½@26 reals ⅌ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $57@$60 ⅌ quintal. Corn, 12½@13 reals ⅌ arroba. Hoops nominal; Long-shaved, $85@$90 ⅌ M. Freights quiet, nominal; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, $1; ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $4; loading at ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $4 50; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses, $2 50@$2 75; loading at Havana for Falmouth or orders, 35s.@37s. 6d. Spanish Gold, 227@228. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 110@112 premium; short sight do., 114@116 premium; 60 days, gold, 135@137 premium; short sight do., 140@142 premium; on London, 165@168 premium; on Paris, 126@128 premium.

ANÆSTHETICS.

Mr. Robert Ellis writes to the London *Times*: "I have, once again, if you permit, to direct attention to a method of obtaining complete, (if need be,) prolonged, and absolutely safe anæsthesia, by the method introduced by me in 1866, and known in our profession as the 'mixed vapor anæsthesia.' I owe it to yourself, Sir, that a letter upon this subject, which I wrote in that year, (1866,) and to which you kindly gave a prominent place, attracted the attention of many in our profession to the simplicity, economy, and safety of this discovery—if it may be allowed to wear so great a name. 'Mixed vapor anæsthesia' signifies the employment of the vapors of the three chief agents for the induction of deadness to pain. A careful examination into the properties of chloroform, ether, and alcohol was made, and resulted in this, that ether and chloroform were found to be in a certain degree antagonistic to each other, and alcohol appeared to unite in itself the properties of both the others. After some little pains taken to find out the best form of apparatus for giving off definite proportions of each of these anæsthetics, vapors of which are volatized at very differing temperatures, I at length succeeded in obtaining the desired instrument. Much difficulty was met with in the effort to adjust the evaporation of the fluids, of which ether, for instance, volatizes with so much greater readiness than chloroform or alcohol. Ultimately this was overcome by placing a simple valve over the outlet of the vapors of each of the three liquids, and this was so adjusted that by an index on the face of the apparatus the practitioner could see the precise proportion of each of the vapors which he was giving to the patient, and by simply turning the valve he was able to administer exactly what relative proportion he found best. For instance, with a person of feeble heart he could give a large amount of ether, and to it could adjust the amount of chloroform and of alcohol best adapted to the requirements of the case or of the moment. In fact, the proportions of these three anæsthetics relatively to each other and to the toleration of the patient were capable of infinitely varying arrangement—the movable valve over the chambers of each showing by its index what the patient was breathing moment by moment. The volatilization of alcohol occasioned much difficulty, its boiling point being so much higher than that of ether and chloroform, and consequently this agent, which had never before been successfully used as an anæsthetic, demanded a very particular management. This was at last overcome by introducing into its proper chamber a vast number of delicate cambric fringes, like the gills of a fish, and thus this difficulty was got over, for the large surface of evaporation compensated for the greater difficulty of volatilization. I believe that until then the vaporization of alcohol at the ordinary temperature of the air had never been effected for anæsthetic use. In these few paragraphs lie the chief salient points of this method for the absolutely safe use of anæsthetics of the vaporous character. In a small volume entitled *The Safe Abolition of Pain*, and published by Hardwicke in 1866, will be found a full account of the whole process. I may the more unreservedly seek to direct the attention of my medical brethren and others to the facts herein alleged, since I have never made any reservation as to the unfettered use of this method or apparatus by any one who desires to employ 'mixed vapor anæsthesia'—the more the better. I think I may add this, that any person who will carefully try this process will never again go back to the employment of chloroform or of ether alone."

ONE MORE SAGACIOUS DOG.

The Belleville (Ontario) *Intelligencer* relates this story concerning a knowing dog: "On Saturday afternoon, while strolling in the vicinity of the Grand Junction wharf, we noticed that when the steamer Alexandra, which was rapidly approaching the town, blew her whistle, a large, rough terrier which was on the street began to give short, sharp, joyous barks and to prance around as if he was highly pleased with something. One of the neighbors informed us that the dog is owned by Mr. Fary, mate on the Alexandra, and that the animal was preparing to meet his master. Other boats might come and go and whistle as they pleased, but at whatever hour his master's boat arrived, the animal always recognized the sound of the whistle and ran to the dock to greet his owner. We watched the dog, and found that he went direct to Campbell & Co.'s dock, boarded the steamer as soon as she touched the wharf, and met Mr. Fary with noisy demonstrations of delight."

WEALTHY PRELATES.

The *Fanfulla*, of Naples, gives the following information relative to the annual revenues of some Italian Cardinals, which may be compared with those of some English prelates, to which the Ultramontane organs are constantly referring. Each of the Princes of the Church has an annual income of 30,000 francs. In addition, Cardinal Patrizzi has 40,000 francs as Cardinal-Vicar of Rome, and an equal sum from his benefices, without speaking of his large private fortune. Cardinal Amat draws 110,000 francs from his enormous benefices; he possesses, besides, immense estates. Cardinal Di Pietro receives 60,000 francs as Bishop of Albano, and an equal sum is allowed him by Portugal. Cardinal Sacconi has a similar revenue to Di Pietro. De Luca possesses an annual revenue of 150,000 francs. The casual dues alone bring in 40,000 francs to Cardinal Bigarri. Berardi touches 500,000 francs a year. Chigi belongs to a very rich family. Franchi has a stipend of 60,000 francs, besides a large pension from Spain. Useless to speak of Antonelli: the promotion of Cardinals, Bishops, and prebends alone produces him a fixed sum of 300,000 francs a year.

MORTALITY IN BOSTON.

The third annual report of the Board of Health of Boston says that the whole number of deaths in that city for the year from May 2, 1874, including the deaths of the week ending with this date, to and including the week ending April 24, 1875, was 8,157. Of this number there were Americans, 2,666; foreign, 5,491; males, 4,095; females, 4,060; colored, 181; under one year of age, 2,265; between 1 year and 5 years of age, 1,262; between 5 and 10, 272; between 10 and 20, 369; between 20 and 30, 888; between 30 and 40, 729; between 40 and 50, 588; between 50 and 60, 567; between 60 and 70, 530; between 70 and 80, 414; between 80 and 90, 229; between 90 and 100, 28; over 100 years, 3, two persons having died at the age of 106, and one at 105.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Aug. 7, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, D. M. Seaman sold the two-story frame house, with plot 50 by 110.7 by 50 by 118, on St. Ann's avenue, east side, known as No. 370 on map of East Morrisania, for $3,050, to Hugh Riley. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Aug. 7, was $303,793, as against $183,930, the figures of the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, sales are noticed to occur as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 9.

By Richard V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of four lots, forming a plot, together in size 102.2 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-west corner of Seventy-seventh street.

Tuesday, Aug. 10.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 23.1 by 85.6 by 23 by 82.7, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue; also the right, title, and interest of A. G. Newman and Jacob Capon in the premises adjoining above in the rear.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 350 feet west of Second avenue.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, of one plot 78 by 100.11 by 96.9 by 103.4, on West One Hundred and Ninth street, north-west corner of New avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of a plot 100 by 100, on Central avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Oxford place.

Wednesday, Aug. 11.

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, north side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, the foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, same Referee, of building, with lot 25 by 100, on Manhattan street, north side, 14.10 feet west of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By Winans & Davies, at Mount Vernon Hotel, at —, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of twenty acres of land in the Village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

Thursday, Aug. 12.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of building, with lease of lot 25.6 by 100, on Third avenue, west side, 102.2 feet south of Seventy-eighth street, Peter Goelet lease, dated April 21, 1875, for twenty years; ground rent, $900 per annum. Also a similar sale, George W. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of four lots each 25 by 100.2, on West Eighty-ninth street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue.

Friday, Aug. 13.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 100.11 by 100, on Seventh avenue, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of a house with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, 350 feet east of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, at Pleasantville Depot, at — o'clock, assignee sale of the estate of Samuel Schapter, in the village of Pleasantville, Westchester County.

Saturday, Aug. 14.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. A. Dayton, Esq., Referee, of a house, and lot 26 by 112.10, on Eighth street, north side, 146 feet west of Second avenue.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one plot 100.8 by 150, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-first street. Also a similar sale, same Referee, of one plot 126.3 by 152.3 by 197.9 on East Ninetieth street, 60 feet west of Third avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, AUG. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 two-story frame house, with plot, on St. Ann's av., e. s., known as No. 370 on a map of Morrisania, 50x110.7x50x118	$3,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

Bayard st., No. 76, leasehold; Joseph Simon to Isaac Jacobs and Phillipine Rosenbaum Speyer	$800
Mott st., e. s., 90 ft. s. of Bleecker st., 91.3x63.6; Elias Kahn to Abraham Birnbaum	38,000
Ridge st., w. s., 66 ft. n. Broome st., 34x75; John Friedmann to Charles Michenfelder	10,200
Spring st., n. s., No. 53, 25.3x118; Elias Kahn to Elias J. Beach	27,000
5th st., s. s., 189.6 ft. e. Avenue B, 74.3x96.2; Edward V. Loew to C. E. Loew, one-half part	22,500
34th st., n. e. corner of 10th av., 20.10x74.1; John Taylor to Olivia M., wife of James Taylor	nom.
Same property; James Taylor to John Taylor	nom.
56th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x69.1; Elias Kahn to Elias J. Beach	16,000
57th st., n. s., 55 ft. e. of 10th av., 40x100.5; 57th st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 10th av., 40x100.5; Philip G. Weaver to Rowland N. Hazard	98,500
74th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; John Bannen to Isidor Perl	12,000
112th st., s. s., 120 feet w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; John Betz to Kungund, wife of Joseph Handwerk	4,000
Same property; Joseph Handwerk to John Betz	4,000
123d st., n. s., 331.8 ft. e. of 10th av., 16.8x99.11; Thomas Ferrier to William W. Ferrier	nom.
129th st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th av., 50x99.11; Jefferson M. Levy, Referee, to Emma M. Black, subject to a decree of foreclosure and sale, wherein Columbia College is plaintiff, entered April 2, 1875, for $14,345 85	9,135
147th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 75x99.11; 147th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th av., 150x99.11; 147th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 7th av., 50x99.11; 8th av., s. e. corner of 148th st., 24.11x100; Elias Kahn to Adolph Lewis	20,000
2d av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 98th st., 50.5x100; 77th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x102.2; same to same	16,000
3d av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 66th st., 20x65, leasehold; Philip Schefer to George West	10,000
Same property, George West to Mary, wife of Philip Schefer	nom.
10th av., w. s., 55.5 ft. s. of 57th st., 20x60; John Mann to Sarah E., wife of Frederick R. Pitt	11,000
11th av., n. e. corner 34th st., 74.1x100; James Taylor to John Taylor	nom.
Same property; John Taylor to Olivia M., wife of James Taylor	nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

NO. 22 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND BROADWAY.—The best and cheapest house in City for sale, for good investment, in flats, cabinet finish; 26x90; five stories; eleven rooms, well lighted, on each floor; with all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 5 PINE ST., LOANS money without bonus on approved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn, and Westchester County. Also purchases mortgages at lowest rates. Principals apply with papers.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CLERKS, BOOK-KEEPERS, MEN ON SALARIES, buy a home in Elizabeth, N. J.; easily paid for; nice cottages, four, five, six, eight, or ten rooms; full lots. E. R. KELLOGG, office No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 147 2d st., Elizabethport.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE STORE, BACK ROOM, AND FRONT basement room at No. 127 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum; keys at Myar Mann's, fashionable tailor, next door. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED millinery store, centrally located. Apply to GEO. G. HALLOCK, No. 253 East Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN WANTS AN OFFICE, and prefers one located between 4th and 6th avs. and 30th and 42d sts. Address, stating terms per annum, A. B., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, DURING THREE or four months; well and completely furnished, ready for immediate occupation, by a lady and gentleman; no children. Answer, full particulars, C. D., Brevoort House.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH.—Brown-stone, four story with basement; not less than twenty feet front, with all modern improvements; situated between 34th and 56th sts., and Madison and 6th avs. Address, stating lowest price and location, H., Box No. 3,932 New-York Post Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the Chemical National Bank, their place of transacting business, No. 270 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1875.

JOHN Q. JONES,
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS,
Executors.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.

SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, } Administrators.
HENRY E. CRAMPTON, }

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS COLFORD JONES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Charles E. Strong, Attorney, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of March, 1875.

CATHERINE M. JONES,
Administratrix.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

ADVERTISERS!—THE FARMER AND ARTISAN, sole organ of the Patrons of Husbandry and Sovereigns of Industry in New-Jersey, circulates in every grange and council in that State, besides having a large circulation outside. A rare opportunity for business men. For terms, &c., address E. A. TEALL, Vineland, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM AND cigar store. Apply to owner, No. 388 4th av., one door above 27th st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rate; every convenience; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped in best manner. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S: removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN English Protestant young girl, lately landed, who is a neat, orderly chambermaid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; good old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A French girl speaking a little English; has had only one place since in the country, thirteen months ago; the family with whom she has served will give her good recommendations to any one needing her services. Call at French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl who has been taught to do everything about house-work well; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A colored young woman, who is thoroughly experienced, as chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would like a place in the City. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work or take care of children. Call for two days at No. 20 Rector st., Room No. 9.

COOK — WAITRESS. — BY TWO ENGLISH sisters; one is a first-class cook in every branch; meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; the other is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; have the best references; City and country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman with nine years' reference in City or country; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, desserts, &c., and is a good washer and ironer; moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has good City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also, pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards, and is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; MIDDLE AGE; Protestant; steady and reliable, for a private family; is a good bread, biscuit, and cake baker, &c.; understands all kinds good cooking to suit; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a Protestant, well-recommended young woman; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist with washing; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS professed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; has one year's City reference from her last place; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GOOD colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; boning and larding; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; gives the best City references as a good cook; she is neat, willing, and amiable; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK, AN AGREEABLE and obliging woman, who has always been very well liked by all her employers; can furnish the best of references as to capability, honesty, &c. Call at French Office, No. 602 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK WITH good references; is an excellent family cook, good baker, and an excellent meat and pastry cook; will go to the country if necessary. Can be seen at the French Bureau, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; either in the City or country; is an excellent meat, soup, and game cook, and a good baker and pastry cook; can take charge of milk and butter. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; will assist washer and ironer; no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Call for two days at 107 West 18th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR WOULD DO House-work in the Country or City.—By a tidy, competent willing girl, with good reference. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER by the day or month, on reasonable terms; takes her own sewing-machine along; best of reference. Apply all the week at No. 278 4th av.

FRENCH DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD CUTTER and fitter; by the day, week, or month; understands several machines. Apply at No. 238 East 10th st., fancy store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper; is capable of taking full charge of a house, or would assist; understands all kinds of good cooking; City or country; best of reference. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 315 East 12th st.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN of many years' practice, is an excellent cook and laundress; very careful and economical; is very highly recommended from her employers. Apply at the French Bureau, No. 602 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has three years' City reference from her last place; no objections to country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN speaking excellent French; no English; has best testimonials as to competency in hair-dressing, serving, and moral character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, respectable American Protestant young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid, and is willing to be generally useful in a good home; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN BRING up a child on the bottle; will take any up-stairs place; is a good plain sewer; can take grown children also; references superior; for country. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH EXCELLENT testimonials, to take care of small or grown children; is thoroughly experienced, and can do plain sewing. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TWO GROWN children to bring up at her own house; will give them a comfortable home and a mother's care; can give the best of references. Apply at No. 239 East 24th st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen all the week.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as wet-nurse, with fresh breast of milk. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 423 East 15th st.

NURSE.—FOR SMALL-POX; AN EXPERIENCED male nurse. Address Brown, Station D.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman, who is a first-class family seamstress; can do all kinds of fine hand-sewing, also operate on sewing-machine; no objection to help with chamber-work or make herself otherwise useful in a family; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW, AS general family seamstress; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's suits and dresses; by the day or month; or to take care of an invalid, and be other ways useful; would leave the City. Address M. M. D., No. 146 Spring st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Swedish young woman speaking English, French, and German; she is a first-class seamstress; willing and pleasant; wages moderate; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman, in City or country; is thoroughly experienced as a chamber-maid, and a first-class waitress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a highly respectable and well-recommended young woman; understands her business thoroughly in either capacity; is willing, very quick, and obliging, sober, and honest; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOLICITS washing, both families and gentlemen's, at her own residence; will be done up in first-class style to order. Call or address Mrs. McCloskey, No. 319 West 25th st.

WASHING.—A PROTESTANT LAUNDRESS would do washing at her own rooms or go out by the day. Call or address 206 West 27th st., Room 4.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing and ironing or to go out by the day. Call at 235 East 27th st., second floor, in the rear.

MALES.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; BY A COLORED MAN, aged twenty-nine years; is a first-class meat, vegetable, and pastry cook; makes all kinds of soups, splendid bread, biscuit, &c.; best references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, married, no incumbrance; understands his business thoroughly; first-class City references as to sobriety, honesty, and respectability; no objections to the country. Address James, Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c. —By a Scotchman and wife, no children; man is a good coachman, can also do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife can cook meats, soup, pastry, jellies, preserves, &c., also a good butter maker. Best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.; or No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT man, aged thirty years, who is a good driver, and understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; can milk, care cattle, &c., do plain gardening and general work about a place. Best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.; or No 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, Protestant, as coachman or gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horse and carriage; will be found handy with carpenter's tools around a gentleman's place in keeping it in repair. Address T. J., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO has over fifteen years' reference from his past two employers; willing and obliging; will make himself generally useful. Address W. M., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; thoroughly understands care and management of horses and carriages; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, MARRIED; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has first-class City references. Address Coachman, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for a few days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO IS FULLY COMPETENT to his duties, and can produce first-class City reference from his last employer. Call, or address J. D., No. 521 5th av., club stable, corner 44th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man; understands the care and treatment of horses, also the care of fine carriages, &c.; is a good City driver; strictly sober; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; highly recommended. Address S. C., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR TRAINER.—BY A YOUNG man, an American, as coachman, or breaker and trainer on green stock; fifteen years' experience; the best of City or country reference; no objection to the country. Address, for three days, J. S. B., No. 126 West 40th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG Englishman with best of City reference; knows his business; City or country; willing and obliging. Address John, Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH, no family, who is competent in greenhouse; understands propagation and all branches of his profession, learned under the best gardeners in England and farming in the Western part of this State; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; best of City references. Address J. B. D., Box No 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN OF TWENTY years' practical experience in the business; reference No. 1. Address Gardener and Florist, Purdy's grocery store, 150th st., Morrisania.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED CHAMBER-MAID WANTED.—Any one who can give good reference, may call at No. 189 Madison av., Monday, from 11 until 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VARNISH SALESMAN to travel for an A No. 1 house; none need apply but such as have acted before in that capacity. Apply with references to A. B., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 72 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1875.

73D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1875. }

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after 1st September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d September.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, }
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875. }

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until 10th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1875. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Tuesday, the 10th inst.

J. L. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS FRANKENSTEIN and CHARLES V. WAGNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Frankenstein and Charles V. Wagner, heretofore carrying on business as copartners under the firm name and style of Frankenstein & Wagner, in the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them and other claims provable under said act and acts, and that the first day of September, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New York, on the seventh day of August, 1875.

au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, Charles L. Morgan, and Alfred F. Walcott, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by William D. Morgan and Charles L. Morgan, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventh day of September, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York on the seventh day of August, 1875.

au9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN CLARK and THOMAS CLARK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Clark and Thomas Clark, of the County of New-York of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE second day of August, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM BAIZ and JACOB BAIZ, heretofore carrying on business as A. BAIZ & CO., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN SEDGWICK, as Assignee, &c., against RENSSELAER TEN BROECK, et al.—In pursuance of a decree of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action and proceeding, bearing date the 1 th day of June, A. D. 1874, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming to be creditors of the former partnership and partnerships of J. K. & E. B. Place, which consisted of Ephraim B. Place, James K. Place, and James D. Sparman, that they are required to file their claims respectively with me, the undersigned, the special Master named in said decree, at my office at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1875, and in default of such claimants filing their claims as aforesaid, they will be barred from the benefit of said decree, and of any distribution of the assets of the said partnership and partnerships which may be made under the said decree.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1875.

HENRY WILDER ALLEN, Special Master.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—AUG. 7, GOLD BAND BRACELET MARKED "M. A. Baldwin" inside. The finder will be rewarded by sending it to MORTIMER C. ADDOMS, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 30.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 11 | ALGERIA...WED., Aug. 25
ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 18 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Sept. 4

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN	Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO	Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	Sept. 7, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA	Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle	Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez	Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz	SATURDAY, Sept. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
ODER....Aug. 14 | MOSEL....Aug. 28
NECKAR....Aug. 21 | DONAU....Sept. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND......Saturday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. | England, Sept. 4, 7.30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

*CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.
STEERAGE......$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA...Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA....Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
OTHELLO.......Aug. 17 | NAVARINO.......Sept. 11
COLOMBO.......Aug. 25 | HINDOO.......Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN	Saturday, Aug. 7
GULF STREAM	Wednesday, Aug. 11

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED	TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER	Wed., Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA	Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER	Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ETNA	Aug. 13
ALPS	Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ANDES	Aug. 21
ATLAS	Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Aug. 12
CITY OF MEXICO	Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Aug. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF MEXICO......Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall,
COLON......Aug. 14, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.
CITY OF PEKING......Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 9th .. 8:30 A. M.	Monday, 9th.....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 10th.. 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th...2:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 11th,.10:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 11th...2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th.11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th..3:30 P. M.
Friday, 13th.... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 14th.. 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th..7:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d.......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th... 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th......12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th...8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th..... 1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th.. 1:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th.....7:00 A. M.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.
Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat,) 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pents,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—The favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM B. ASTOR, plaintiff, against CUMBERLAND GEORGE WHITE and Mary F. White, his wife, Louis D. Rucker and Eliza M. Rucker, his wife, Joseph Moore, and Henry L. Hubbard, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 14, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy19-law6wM

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train.

From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U.S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS.
RAILROAD BONDS, ETC., ETC.
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BEST RATES ON COMMISSION, AND DEALT IN BY US AS A SPECIALTY FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT. FOR SALE.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS.

The undersigned, Master Commissioners, specially appointed as such in an action pending in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Second Judicial Circuit and Southern District of New-York, sitting in equity, wherein Jay Cooke and others are complainants and "The Northern Pacific Railroad Company" is defendant, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, within the States and Territories in which they may be situate, all such of the lands and land grants conveyed in the mortgage or deed of trust in the bill of complaint in said action mentioned, as are situated on the completed portions of said road:

The times and places of such sales are as follows, that is to say:

At Tacoma, in Washington Territory, on the 15th day of September, 1875;

At St. Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1875;

At Fargo, in Dakota Territory, on the 21st day of October, 1875,

(unless such sales may be adjourned by the Master Commissioners under the power of adjournment given to them in said decree.) These sales will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said days, and be continued on each of the succeeding days until the whole of said lands and land grant shall be disposed of. Schedules of all the lands and land grants to be sold may be found and inspected at the offices of the land agents of the company, in the respective places mentioned above, at least two weeks before the date when such sales are hereby advertised to take place.

No lands will be sold by us which may have been disposed of by conversion of bonds into land; by any contract for sale thereof, which shall have been approved and countersigned by the Receiver appointed in this cause before the date of the sale as herein advertised; or otherwise by sale under orders of the court, before the date of sales advertised hereby.

The terms of the sales are as follows, that is to say:

The purchaser or purchasers shall pay to the undersigned as Master Commissioners at the time of sale the sum of five (5) per cent. in cash on the amount of the bid, such sum to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with the terms of sale; and within sixty days thereafter or upon confirmation of such sale or sales by the court, the balance of the amount of such bid shall be paid in cash, provided, however, that in the payment of such balance, first mortgage bonds, which have been sanctioned by the court, may be taken as cash; each bond in such case to be taken only for such an amount as would equal the dividend to which it would be finally entitled under the decree in the above entitled action.

Said lands and land grants will be sold under the terms and conditions as above prescribed, in single sections or subdivisions thereof, to the highest and best bidder, in accordance with public resolution No. 4 of the Forty-first Congress of the United States, second session; and the privilege may, at the time of sale, be given to any person who shall bid off a single section or subdivision thereof, of taking at the same price any number of additional and adjoining sections or subdivisions, up to and including forty-nine, subject, however, to the right of the Master Commissioners to withhold such privilege, if they shall deem proper.
OLIVER FISKE,
KENNETH G. WHITE,
Master Commissioners.

FREDERICK A. LANE, Solicitor and Counsel for Complainants.

A Safe and Profitable New-England Security.

Vermont Division of PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD

The sale of the First Mortgage Bonds ($20,000 to the mile) gives ample funds for the completion of the road, and insures, under its able and faithful management, a very profitable and absolutely safe investment, and opens an entirely new western route to Boston and Portland.

A limited amount of their
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
GOLD BONDS
For sale for the present at a price yielding
8 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.
HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by a first mortgage on their entire property, and to give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, a priority in subscribing for them, pro rata.

Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars on application stating terms.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

DETROIT CITY WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
DETROIT, July 24, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received until August 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, to be delivered and paid for on the 1st day of September, 1875. The bonds are of the denomination of one thousand dollars, will mature in thirty years from their date, (June 1, 1875,) and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. The purchaser will be required to pay accrued interest. Bids will be received for the whole amount or any portion thereof. Proposals must be indorsed, "Bids for Water Works Bonds." The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
HENRY STARKEY, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 275 SOUTH 4TH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Aug. 10, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sinking Fund Bonds drawn to be redeemed Sept. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, or at the President's office, No. 23 Nassau st., New-York, at the par value of the bond and Sept. 1 coupon, ($1,040,) without rebate of interest. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Aug. 4, 1875.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.

THIS BANK WILL PAY, ON PRESENTATION, letters of credit issued by the Union Bank of London on Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the identification of parties holding the same.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALBANY, July 28, 1875.

OWING TO THE SUSPENSION OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., all bonds, coupons, and interest on registered stocks of this City, will be paid hereafter by the Merchants' National Bank of the City of New-York. WM. N. S. SANDERS, Chamberlain.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN.
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 14 Pine st.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August. S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)

The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.

A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY

For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course, School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
(Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts, Wm. James Betts, Prins.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MONTROSE PRIORY BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, reopens Sept. 14, 1875. Miss C. B. BURCHAN, Principal, Box No. 416 Orange, N. J.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.
Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR THIRTY boarding pupils. Morris Female Institute, Morristown, N. J. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the Principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FELlow of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. B. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L.I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA of Messrs. Henderson and Colville's ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY will take place at this theatre on SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, 1875, presenting the favorite comic opera, entitled BOULOTTE.

The cast will embrace the following talented artists, forming the largest and most complete organization, for this class of entertainment, in the world,

ALL NEW TO AMERICA!

MISS JULIA MATHEWS,

Principal Prima Donna, from the Covent Garden Opera-house, London, who has held the first position in comic opera throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland for the past seven years;

Miss ROSE TEMPLE, Prima Donna Soprano;
Mlle. MARGUERITE SELVI, Prima Donna Contralto;
Miss ROSE KEENE, Mezzo-soprano;
Mr. ALBERT BRENNIR, First Tenor;
Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT, Basso and Comedian;
Mons. L. DELORME, Buffo;
Mr. JOHN HOGAN, Baritone;
Mr. WILLIAM FORRESTER, Tenor;
Mr. HARRY COLLIER, Comedian and Pantomimist;
Isabel Lewis, Soprano; Bessie Temple, Contralto;
Marie Antoine, Soprano; Maud Egerton, Mezzo-soprano;
Julia Hogan, Soprano;
Miss Pollie Smallwood, Pantomimist and Danseuse;
J. Harvey, Basso; Annie Cook, Contralto;
Louis de Smith, Basso; Peter Lawson, Tenor;
J. Barrett, Tenor; Thomas Quine, Basso;
Miss Kate Villers, Miss Agnes Villers, with
FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.

Conductor......Mr. F. STANISLAUS

COSTUMES, SCENERY, AND APPOINTMENTS ENTIRELY NEW.

SCENERY PAINTED BY MR. MATT. MORGAN.

Box-office now open for the sale of seats.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE......Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.

Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.

And THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST, MR. J. LEVY, who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Father Almighty," Thanksgiving anthem, solo and quartet, with elegant steel portrait of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; price 50 cents. "American Rifle Team," march, (played by Gilmore's Band,) with portraits of the American Team; 40 cents. "S. G. March Comique," Braham; (played by Gilmore;) 40 cents. "Skidmore Lancers," Wiegand; 40 cents; "Morton Commandery Quickstep," Wiegand; 40 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 AND 587 Broadway.—Wm. Pastor and M. B. Leavitt, lessees and managers;—a select variety programme arranged expressly for the ladies' amusement; Monday, Aug. 9, first time of The Great Senyahs and the Diorama of Ireland; Mme. Rentz's Female Minstrels and the Great Variety Company; Matinées Tuesday and Friday at 2.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 106 AND 108 EAST 23D ST., with board; private table if desired; rooms en suite or singly; handsomely and newly furnished; liberal arrangements made with parties remaining during the year; references exchanged.

A DELIGHTFUL, COOL LOCATION.—NO. 143 East 21st st., opposite Gramercy Park Hotel; finely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; also a physician's office with all the necessary conveniences; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV. ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished; in floors or suites, with board, to parties desiring all the comforts of their own home; season or year; references. Call or address Nos. 307 and 309 5th av.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two desirable rooms on third floor; board if desired; small, pleasant family; satisfactory terms to agreeable party; references.

AT NO. 23 IRVING PLACE A PLEASANT large front room; location quiet and clean; Southerners or strangers would find a pleasant home; restaurants near. Call all the week.

NO. 48 WEST 27TH ST.—LARGE FRONT basement suitable for a physician; also, elegant rooms with or without board; highest references given and required.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD AT MODerate prices; families and gentlemen can have fine large rooms transiently, or can engage for the Winter; references.

TO LET—NO. 68 WEST 40TH ST.—AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, (partial board if desired,) in newly-furnished house fronting Reservoir square and adjoining Hotel Royal.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A family of refinement, who live genteelly, have rooms to rent, with board. Address C., Post Office Box 2,422.

ROOMS TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT board, to gentlemen; location first class. No. 43 West 55th st.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADISON av., one vacant suite of rooms. Houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENEROUS BOARD AT FARM-HOUSE among the Catskills, in pine grove; shady lawn; cool, airy rooms; location high, air invigorating; eggs, milk, vegetables; piano; terms, $6; accessible by daily express, connecting with day boats at Catskill. For particulars inquire of Dr. J. L. LYSTER, No. 21 East Houston st., New-York; or address J. BATES, Cooksburg, N. Y.

ARCHER PLACE, DOBB'S FERRY.—DOUble and single rooms; possession immediately; arrangements for September can also be made; shady grounds; stabling; references exchanged. Address L. H. R., Dobb's Ferry.

DRY GOODS.

50,000 YARDS BROWN MUSLINS AND drills, slightly damaged by fire and water at the recent burning of the Langley Manufacturing Company's warehouse, Langley, S. C., for sale cheap.
WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to
WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MADAM C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VACANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address *American Educational Union*, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pu is directed. *Suitable Teachers* introduced for *families, schools*, and *seminaries* throughout the country; daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute*, No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

A YOUNG LADY FROM PARIS, HAVING taught French in a ladies' boarding-school in New-England, desires to make engagements to enter for September in a school or a family with children; salary no object. Call the whole week at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., from 11 to 5.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
GREAT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED,) in their new amateur pantomime, (first time in America,) A BUNCH OF BERRIES! preceded (at 8) by HIS OWN ENEMY.
VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

14th st. and Irving place.
KIRALFY BROTHERS......Lessees and Managers

GRAND INAUGURAL PERFORMANCE

of the original Porte Saint Martin version of D'Ennery and Jules Verne's incomparable spectacular drama, in five acts, a prologue, and eighteen tableaus, entitled AROUND THE WORLD, will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, instead of the date previously announced on which occasion the above spectacular drama will be presented, for the first time in America, with all its original scenery, machinery, costumes, and paraphernalia, complete in all its details, as presented at the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, Paris, and under the personal supervision of M. CAMILLE WEINSCHENK. The cast will comprise the following distinguished artists: Misses MINNIE CONWAY, DORA GOLDTHWAITE, KATE FRAZIER FOX, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. FITZGERALD, J. W. JENNINGS, and a host of other favorite artists. The box office will be opened for the sale of seats on Tuesday morning next from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., when seats may be secured two weeks in advance. All orders for seats by mail or telegraph will receive prompt attention.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8.

Overture, "Jubilee"	Weber
Polka Mazurka, "Devil's Darning Needle" Polka Schnell, "Thunder and Lightning"	Strauss
Reverie	Vieuxtemps
Selections, first act "Lohengrin"	Wagner
Selections, "Midsummer Night's Dream"	Mendelssohn
Overture, "Bal Masque"	Auber
Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream"	Lumbye
Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube"	Strauss
March, "Dueppler Storm"	Piefke

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, Grand Schubert Night.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Thirteenth week and crowning success of Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company.
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Fourth week and immense hit of CHILPERIC.
Strong cast, powerful chorus, full orchestra.
Umbrella dance in act 1st. French dance in act 2d.
Applause frequent and enthusiastic.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinée at 2.

PLATTDUTSCHE VOLKSFEST.

THE FIRST FESTIVAL OF THE NORTH GERMAN SOCIETY.

Composed of Clubs from New-York, Long Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, and elsewhere, will be held at the UNITED SCHUTZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J., on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, prox. For information and particulars, apply at the headquarters, No. 165 Bowery, New-York City.
THEO. WEBER, Sec'ry. GEO. GENSCH, Pres't.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1875.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, AUG. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

GREAT ROWING MATCH

AT ROCKAWAY,
MONDAY, AUG. 9, 1875.

BIGLIN, TEN EYCK, AND BELL.

RACE IN THE MORNING, 11:30 o'clock, open to all. ENTRANCE FREE. Two-pair-oared race, also double seventeen-feet working boats, no outriggers.

IN THE AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, on ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS FROM NEW-YORK, the Rowing Match for the Championship of the State of New-York, and money prizes.

MESSRS. BIGLIN, TEN EYCK, AND BELL will row one mile and a half and return.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAM-BOAT AMERICUS,
Capt. JOHN A. PEASE,
WILL LEAVE as follows: 34th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 2 P. M.
RETURNING leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.

THE COMMODIOUS STEAM-BOAT NEVERSINK,
Capt. GEORGE F. HOLTON,
WILL LEAVE as follows: 9th st., E. R., 8 A. M., 12:45 P. M.; South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M., 1 P. M.; Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 27, E. R., 8:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M., 1:45 P. M. Returning leaves Rockaway Beach at 10:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE MAMMOTH PLEASURE STEAMER WM. COOK,
Capt. M. SHERMAN,
WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS to ROCKAWAY BEACH, leaving as follows: 24th st., N. R., 9 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., N. R., 9:20 A. M., 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5:45 P. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
TICKETS GOOD ON EITHER BOAT.

EXTRA TRIPS TO ROCKAWAY.

STEAMER WILLIAM COOK,

SATURDAY, Aug. 7,
Leaves 24th st., North River, at 10 A. M.
Leaves Franklin st., North River, 10:20 A. M.
Leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 11 A. M.

SUNDAY, Aug. 8,
Leaves 23d st., East River, at 8:30 A. M.
Leaves 24th st., North River, 1:45 P. M.
Leaves Franklin st., North River, 2 P. M.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

MONDAY, Aug. 9,
will make two trips to Rockaway to attend the great rowing match, leaving
24th st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Franklin st., North River, 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.
24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9:00 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.
9th st., E. R., 8:00 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Returning boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11:00 A. M.; 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents, good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

WARNER KILL HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Good trout fishing; beautiful mountain air and life in the woods; $7 per week. Reference, F. Bonsall, No. 81 Duane st. Address
A. E. BURHANS, Phœnicia, N. Y.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—Beautifully situated on Noroton Hill, overlooking the town and Sound; piazzas front and rear to every floor; water and gas throughout. Address J. E. TOMPKINS, Stamford, Conn.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT.—FOREST HOUSE, Budd's Lake, two hours, via Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope; excellent boating and fishing.
HENRY MALLERY, Proprietor.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DEATH IN A CELL.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF OFFICIALS AT LUDLOW STREET JAIL—A MAN STRANGLES WHILE SUFFERING FROM DELIRIUM TREMENS.

On July 7 last, a man named Zimmerman was taken to Ludlow Street Jail on a charge of breach of promise of marriage, preferred by one Anna Ehlers. He was apparently intoxicated at the time of his arrest, but was not thought to be dangerously ill. Although committed to jail on a surrendered bail bond, the man is known to have been in prosperous circumstances and to have been worth some $40,000. His business was that of a wine importer, and his appearance indicated a man who was in the habit of drinking deeply. On his arrival he was placed in cell No. 85, on the third tier, in company with another prisoner, named Maher. Before retiring, Zimmerman drank a bottle of beer, which was procured for him by one of the prisoners. At 9 o'clock the same evening, Francis Hughes, one of the head keepers, was informed that Zimmerman had assaulted Maher, and was threatening to stab him with a knife. Hughes went to cell No. 85 and found that Zimmerman had thrown a bucket at his companion, but had not seriously injured him. The keeper placed Maher in another cell, and then asked his assailant what was the matter. Zimmerman replied, "nothing," and as he appeared quiet and disposed to go to sleep, Hughes left him. During the night it is alleged that the prisoner made considerable noise, thrashing about the cell, breaking the furniture, and uttering the shrieks and cries of a patient suffering from delirium tremens. This is denied by Hughes, who says he slept on the same tier and heard no noise. Hughes' statements are corroborated by several of the prisoners. In the morning when the cell door was unlocked Zimmerman was found dead, with his head locked between the iron bars of his cot bedstead in a manner which at first led to the belief that he had strangled himself. A careful examination developed the fact that this could hardly have been possible under the circumstances, and that Zimmerman had, in all probability, got his head between the bars during one of his insane struggles, and there either choked to death or died in an epileptic fit. Coroner Eickhoff was summoned, and an inquest was held at the Police precinct in Eldridge street. A portion of the jury viewed the body, and on the evidence of Keepers Hughes and McCarthy and the prisoner Maher found that the deceased had come to his death by strangulation while suffering from delirium tremens. The Coroner stated that he had summoned the relatives of Zimmerman, with whom the latter is understood to have quarreled, but that they had refused to attend. Neither the relatives nor the woman at whose suit the deceased had been arrested, called at Ludlow Street Jail, although they sent an undertaker and had the corpse removed for burial.

Charles Noelke, of No. 94 Eldridge street, who was one of the Coroner's jury, says that the furniture and everything portable in Zimmerman's cell, was in fragments on the morning after the occurrence—even the thick iron framework at the head of one of the beds being twisted out of shape. He thought that the inquest had not been carried far enough, and other witnesses ought to have been examined. It seems to be the general opinion in the neighborhood that the jail officials were guilty of negligence in not ascertaining the condition of Zimmerman, and in not placing him under proper treatment.

WORK IN THE SHIP-YARDS.

THE BUSY SEASON BETTER THAN THAT OF LAST YEAR—GOOD PROSPECTS FOR THE FALL.

Work at the dry docks and ship-yards during the past two months has been dull in the main, although at intervals there has been a return to the bustle and activity of former years. Still the season has been as a whole better than that of last year, while the prospects for September and October are superior to those of the same period in either 1873 or 1874. During June and July of the present year large numbers of sailing vessels of all classes have been docked for repairs and examination. The returns of steamers docked are much below their proper proportion to the sailing craft in the harbor, a fact that is due to the universal practice of the Transatlantic companies in docking and repairing their steam-ships in foreign ports. At present the sectional and balance docks are largely occupied by the ferry-boats of the Williamsburg and Union Ferry lines, all of which are being overhauled and repaired for the ensuing season.

Ship-building, as far as the port of New-York is concerned, is at present at a standstill. A few schooners and smaller craft are in process of construction at Greenpoint and Hunter's Point, but with this exception all the ship-building has been transferred to the coasts of New-England and Maine.

The market for marine stores and cordage has not changed materially since the opening of the season. Copper is a little lower, new sheathing being quoted at 30 cents per pound, yellow metal and bronze at 22 cents, and old sheathing, in mixed lots, from 19 to 21. Manila cordage is selling at 15 and 16 cents for prime, and 14½ for tarred. New-Zealand cordage is 12 and 13 cents, Russia tarred hemp 14, American tarred hemp the same, and Russia bolt rope, first quality, 17 cents. In naval stores purchases are almost entirely limited to home consumption. Wilmington tar is steady at $2 62½@$2 75 per barrel. City pitch is quoted at $1.90@$2; resin, common to good, strained, at $1 65@$1 75; resin, No. 1, at $2 50@$3 50, and pale resin, best quality, at $4 and $5. Following is a summary of the business at the principal dry docks and ship-yards during the past week:

The Screw Dock Company have had on dock the following vessels: The yacht Wanderer, New-York, painted and received new keel; the yacht Dreadnaught, 126 tons, New-York, painted and cleaned; the yacht Alarm, 119 tons, New-York, painted; the pilot-boat Fannie, New-York, painted; the propeller Terror, 147 tons, Eastern Transportation Company, miscellaneous repairs; the brig Rosario, Spanish, bottom cleaned; the bark Alexander Campbell, 475 tons, New-York, coppered and received new shoe; the bark Reindeer, 214 tons, New-Haven, stripped, calked, and remetaled; the brig Daylight, 238 tons, New-Haven, patched metal; the schooner Abbie H. Hodgeman, 152 tons, Boston, miscellaneous repairs; the brig E. B. Stewart, of New-Brunswick, 492 tons, coppered and painted.

The Balance Dry Dock Company reports the ferry-boats Nebraska, Alaska, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, Geo. Law, Geo. Washington, Idaho, and Superior, of the Williamsburg Line, and the America and Peconic, of the Union Line, all up for repairs and examination.

At the sectional docks the following vessels have been undergoing repairs: The brig Tycoon, 220 tons; the bark Excelsior, 594 tons; the bark Franklin, 468 tons; the bark Hanna, 627 tons; the ship Marcia C. Day, 898 tons, and the bark H. D. Brookman, 687 tons.

Roosevelt & Griffiths, of No. 254 South street, have repaired the ferry-boats America, Peconic, Nassau, and Clinton; rebuilt the bark Eliza Barse, 240 tons, Bermuda; recaulked and repaired the bark Albert, of Bath, Me., 590 tons; repaired the bark H. D. Stover and the schooner Mary Crest.

C. & R. Poillon, of No. 224 South street, have been engaged upon the following vessels: The bark H. D. Brookman, stripped, caulked, and remetaled; the bark Reindeer, stripped, caulked, and remetaled; the ferry-boat Superior, stripped, caulked, and coppered; the ship Marcia C. Day, stripped, caulked, and remetaled, and the bark Evening Star, 350 tons, general rebuilding.

DROWNING ACCIDENT AT ROCKAWAY.

John H. Perrine and his wife, residents of Sackman and Dean streets, East New-York, were drowned while bathing, at Rockaway Beach, near Smeck & Michael's landing, on Friday last. Mr. Perrine, being an expert swimmer, had gone nearly 200 feet beyond the safety ropes, taking his wife with him against her will. After swimming for nearly half an hour, it is supposed that Perrine was taken with the cramps and drowned. Mrs. Perrine struggled to reach the shore and cried for help, but none ventured to rescue her until an officer of the Sixth Sub-precinct Station arrived. When he brought the drowning lady to shore she was still living, and, although restoratives were applied, she soon died. The body of Mr. Perrine subsequently rose to the surface a short distance from the place where he sank. Mr. Perrine, an ornamental painter by profession, was thirty-five years of age, and his wife was three years younger, and a sister of Mrs. Watson, whose murder was recently attempted by her husband, Capt. Watson. The inquest on the drowned bodies was held Saturday.

POOR CITY CHILDREN AT EXCELSIOR GROVE.

Another of the poor children's excursions was given Saturday, the children in the neighborhood of Mulberry street being chosen as the recipients of what to them is a great boon. Nineteen hundred tickets had been given out on Friday, and before 8 o'clock yesterday morning the youngsters gathered in the vicinity of the Mulberry Street Station, and the noise that their shrill voices made was almost deafening. As one and another of those whom they recognized as connected with the excursion appeared, they were greeted with vociferous cheers. At 8:15 o'clock the procession of 1,528 children started for the barge Republic, which lay at the dock at the foot of Spring street. It was preceded by the Governor's Island Band, and the sidewalks were crowded with spectators, whose interest for the moment was almost as keen as that of the children. At 9:20 A. M. the barge left the dock, and was towed by the tug Emma J. Kennedy around the Battery, through the East River and Hell Gate, to Excelsior Grove, a place about twenty-four miles from Hunter's Point, on the Long Island shore. All along the route the children cheered and waved their hats, and the few handkerchiefs they had, when passing any point of interest and when meeting any steamer. They were given a lunch of milk and rolls while on their way, and on arriving at Excelsior Grove, a little after noon, each one was supplied with an enormous sandwich. At the grove the party stopped until about 4 o'clock, and all were allowed the largest freedom of action. The delighted little ones ran and rolled and tumbled about on the grass and bathed in the clear salt water until fairly tired out. They were wild with excitement and pleasure, and while evincing no ugliness, were almost intractable from their excitement. When they had exhausted themselves with play and were ready for quieter enjoyment it was furnished in the shape of a sleight-of-hand performance by Prof. Logrenia, and a Punch and Judy show conducted by Prof. Daisy. Then more refreshments were forthcoming in the shape of sandwiches, ice-cream, cakes, and lemonade, and after another romp the tired little ones were summoned to the barge, and a start was made for home. At a little after 6 o'clock the landing was made at the foot of Spring street, and the procession was again formed and marched away, this time for home. Not an accident had marred the day, and in this respect the excursion was like all the preceding ones, no accident of any importance having happened on any of them. On arriving in front of the station the children cheered until they were tired, and were dismissed.

THE TRIBUNE'S RUM-SHOP.

SABBATH SCENES ABOUT THE "STADT KELLER"—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT BY THE POLICE TO CLOSE THE SALOON.

The rum-shop under the *Tribune* building did a thriving business yesterday. The space before the bar was crowded with customers, most of the tables and chairs were occupied, and even the brass railing outside was ornamented with loafers and corner loungers, many of whom were intoxicated, while all were more or less under the influence of liquor. Among the crowd at the tables were several women and boys, and children of tender years ran in and out unmolested. The adult patrons of the establishment were a motley throng. Rum, brandy, gin, and wine flowed with freedom; the green-aproned waiters bustled about with clusters of foaming beer-mugs in their hands and a supply of currency in their teeth, and the crowds around the tables drank and smoked and loudly chatted for hours together. The only pause was when the tired barkeepers stopped to swab up the liquor that slopped over upon the counters. The walls were hung with coarse pictures, which the crowds of drinkers seemed to be never weary of gazing at. One in particular attracted much attention. It was a highly-colored cartoon representing "a teetotaller" taking a drink "on the sly." It is hung within a few feet of the spot occupied by Mr. Greeley's portrait. The pictures are nearly all chromos of the cheapest kinds, representing objectionable scenes. Some portion of the crowd (the more respectable) seemed to be more attracted by the novelty of such a scene on the spot consecrated to the memory of Horace Greeley, and sarcastic references to "the Stadt Keller," "the tall tower," and "Jay Gould" were heard on all sides. Among the devices which the concern has adopted for more effectually advertising itself is a card containing a picture of the *Tribune* building, with the printed announcement "New-York Stadt Keller" and the name of the proprietors, giving the reader to understand that the building is owned and occupied for drinking purposes. The saloon takes up almost the whole front of the building, and has been leased to the proprietors by the agents of Mr. Gould for seven years at $10,000 per year.

At 6 P. M. some excitement was caused by the arrival of a policeman with a request to the proprietors to close their front door out of respect for the Sabbath, as is done by all the hotels and public bars in the City. The lessees were somewhat taken aback by this, but one of them finally went out in his shirt-sleeves and argued the matter with the policeman. The rum-seller endeavored to demonstrate, and not without a show of reason, that Jay Gould had not furnished him with a back door, and he must consequently keep the only one he had open or lose his custom. After some discussion the patrolman allowed the matter to stand over for the present and passed on. It is understood that in case the Police insist on the closing of the front door on Sunday, and Mr. Gould fails to supply the necessary means of egress from the rear, the proprietors will sue for a reduction of the rent. The evening wore on, and the chink of glasses and guzzling of liquor went on in the "Stadt Keller," and as it grew darker the blinds were drawn and the hard drinkers drew around the counter, and, in the language of one of the recent "editors" of the *Tribune*, who is also a poet, "calmly drinked and jawed."

THE ST. CRISPINS' STRIKE.

The Central Council of the Knights of St. Crispin, Manhattan District, have issued the following statement regarding the strikes in the various Crispin shops in the City, and the relations of the Council with the several branches of the trade:

> From the many statements made by the press of this City in relation to the strikers in the several Crispin shops, we, the undersigned, in behalf of the entire organization, wish to make a plain and faithful report of our transactions. In the first place, this organization, instead of being aggressive, has at all times made it their especial duty to consider what would be most conducive to the interest of the trade, and we have more especially made it our duty never to enter into conflict with capital, (since we recognize its interest with our own,) unless alone where demands are made of such a nature that we feel, instead of subserving either capital on the one hand or our constituents on the other, we would be sacrificing both. It has been the policy of this Central Council for many months to conciliate the employers of our men. In fact, we have gone so far as to ignore the wages which these employers stipulated to pay, in order that we may not be accused of either being extravagant or irrational, but we find the greater the concessions we make the more likely are the employers of this City to imagine that we are incapable of taking into consideration the necessities of the trade, and attribute these concessions to a weakness of the organization. Such being the case, we feel it now a special necessity to state that, while we have made one concession after another, our motives have been misconstrued, and, while we are bent to have fair dealings with our employers, we are fully determined that no act of theirs shall impair the usefulness of our society. To carry out these objects we are determined, in the first place, to meet the employers of the craft on any subject they wish to discuss in relation to the trade; second, that when any one, or all, of those employers come to an agreement with this council we expect them to keep it; third, in case of a violation of said arrangement on behalf of any employer, his shop will be immediately placed on strike, and not settled until said employer pay the expenses of said strike. All this is not said for the purpose of intimidation, because it is well known to many if not all the principal manufacturers in this City that any trouble that has occurred in their several shops is alone owing to their own difficulty and a want of faithfulness on their part. In conclusion, we on our part have only to say, since we are not hampered by the "ifs" and "ands" of past associations, that we are now in a position to state that our organization is what it never has been before in relation to unity and entire confidence one in the other; nor has it ever been before so conservative in its policy, and though we mean not to be aggressive, we shall resist every encroachment, not mattering whether it comes from outside foes or inside traitors.
>
> MICHAEL P. MURPHY,
> President of the Council.
>
> F. J. LYNCH, Secretary.

A BODY FLOATS SEVENTEEN MILES.

More than a week ago Ormond Butler, aged eleven, nephew of Capt. Butler, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army, to whom he was on a visit, while riding a child's velocipede on the Ordnance Dock at Governor's Island, fell into the water and was drowned before a sentry, who sprang in after him, could reach him. On Wednesday a dock-hand on the steamer Orient saw a child's body entangled in a fisherman's net off Prince's Bay and informed the authorities, who took it ashore. An inquest was held by Coroner W. C. Irwin, of Monmouth County, and a verdict of drowning rendered. The body was identified as that of young Ormond Butler by a letter and a knife which were found in his pocket. The corpse was temporarily interred, and Capt. Butler was informed. Saturday, Undertaker Duffy disinterred the body and brought it to this City on ice, and last night it was sent to Cincinnati, where the unfortunate lad's parents reside. The corpse had been badly mutilated by the fishes. Capt. Butler had offered $100 for its recovery.

NEW-JERSEY BURGLARS BUSY.

Robberies have been frequent of late in Rutherford Park and vicinity. Last Friday night a thief entered the drug store of E. A. Sloate. Ascending to an upper floor he administered chloroform, taken from the drug store, to Mr. Sloate, who was asleep, and then stole $100 from the pocket of a pair of pantaloons that hung on the head of the bed and escaped. Saturday afternoon some sneak thieves entered two or three houses and stole a quantity of clothing. The Chairman of the Town Committee of Rutherford succeeded in learning that the robbers belonged to a party of Jersey City ball players who visited Rutherford Park Saturday. He traced them to their homes in Jersey City and succeeded in arresting George Adams and Thomas Gannon. They were sent to Rutherford Park to await the action of the authorities there.

A BOLD SUNDAY ROBBERY.

One of the most daring robberies recorded on Brooklyn police records for many years, was committed about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Two young men called at the residence of Mr. Casper Ulrick, No. 240 Ralph avenue, and in the absence of Mr. Ulrick and his wife, assaulted their daughter, Mrs. Knoll, who was left in charge of the house. The thieves drove up to the place in a light wagon, and while two men entered the residence of Mr. Ulrick two others remained in the wagon outside. The two men gave Mrs. Knoll a severe beating, and took her gold watch, and jumping into the wagon drove away rapidly. Officer Carney, Detective Murphy, and Officer Clayton, who were attracted to the place by the outcry made by Mrs. Knoll, followed closely in pursuit of the thieves. When the wagon had proceeded some distance one of the men, fearing that it would be overtaken by the officers, jumped from it and endeavored to escape the officers' pursuit. He was hotly pursued by Officer Clayton, who, after a long chase, succeeded in taking him into custody. The gold watch taken from Mrs. Knoll was found in his possession, and he was subsequently identified as being the person who took it from the lady. He is a young man about twenty years of age, and gave his name as Bernard McGrath. The three men who drove away in the wagon escaped.

MORE GOOD WORDS.

SPEECHES OF EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AT THE REUNION OF THE GEORGIA THIRD REGIMENT.

Col. Nesbitt made a speech at the reunion of the survivors of the Georgia Third Regiment of Confederate troops in Portsmouth, Va., on the 4th inst. He described the services their regiment rendered in that immediate locality during the war, and then, after tenderly referring to the losses their numbers have sustained, and the hardships and privations many of the survivors have been compelled to undergo even in peace, he said:

"It would seem foreign to the object of our gathering were I to dwell at length upon the subject which is so deeply engaging the thoughts of all good citizens—I mean the spirit of reconciliation which is developing itself throughout the whole country. But there may be among my hearers some who, perhaps, have a natural curiosity to know how men like us think and feel. We do not pretend to be full of 'gush,' nor do we affect any mawkish sentiment. Deep wounds heal slowly. But, with an honest purpose, we give this movement our hearty and honest co-operation, and welcome all overtures from our late antagonists, in the same spirit in which they are extended, particularly when they come from the ranks of that gallant soldiery whose courage and fidelity to what they deemed the right we so often tested, and to which we here freely bear a most willing testimony. But, Sir, we do not repent of a single act of our State in the past. We owe our allegiance to her—she has yielded that allegiance under the Constitution to the Union, sincerely and in good faith. We approve her action, and will prove loyal to her professions."

Col. David J. Goodwin, also an ex-Confederate, made a welcoming address to the regiment, saying, with other things: "It is becoming us to remember and cherish these noblemen—our leaders—and their brave deeds, as well to honor and cherish the humble soldiers who followed the standard of their country, upheld by them. All proud nations have done it and will continue to do it, and I honor them for it. It is the truest index of a chivalrous and generous people. But in doing this let us not remember to cherish anything of the passions and asperities of the war—it is not brave, it is not manly to do so. To the future, and not to the past, looks true nobility; we cannot afford to carry dead corpses. We are soldiers, the present is with us, and the future just ahead of us is too full of hopes to stop to repine over the things that have been lost. We have no time and should have no taste to mope over the past. We want reconciliation and union—we want a happy and a united people. This country is ours; let us strive not to undo, but to make it what it should be—a great, a good, a just, a generous Government! Let us cultivate the idea that we are a part and parcel in it. Let us honor and respect it—let us seek to break down all estrangement between the sections. It is our duty, it is our interest, and it should be our pleasure. I want to see the time when this great Government shall shower alike its blessings and protection upon a whole and common people—when under the American flag, all sections of this Union shall stand in sympathy and in peace—when the actions, the passions, the sentiments and emotions of our people shall be centred in the mighty industries of a united and a happy country. Let us bend our efforts to accomplish this great object, and when it shall have been achieved who shall doubt the splendid future of our country!"

HOW CARY ELECTIONEERS.

The peculiar tactics of the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Ohio are well set forth in the following letter, bearing date Aug. 6, from Jackson, that State, to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

"Sam. Cary, whose meetings in this part of the State have been timed by the Democratic Committee to follow those of Gov. Hayes, held a meeting in the Court-house here yesterday, about the size of the Republican meeting the day before. His speech was chiefly devoted to explaining why Sam. Cary should be elected. He said he expected to run far ahead of his ticket and be elected. He begged the ladies to come to his assistance and electioneer their friends for him, because they knew he was a temperance man. He answered the Republican argument for making greenbacks as good as gold by saying that all the Government has to do to make a dollar greenback equal to a gold dollar is to stamp on it that it shall be a dollar. If the Government will put a stamp on the gold dollar that it shall be twenty dollars, that would make it twenty dollars. He said the colored men were just as much slaves now as before the war. They were slaves to the Republican Party. The Republican Party had done no more for the negroes than the Democrats had done. Neither of them had done anything. It was God that set them free. After the meeting an exchange of views took place on the street between Cary and a colored Baptist preacher named Knox, known in Cincinnati as Prof. Knox, who called Cary to account for his friendly Democratic professions in favor of colored men, and cited the votes of Cary and his friends on the fifteenth amendment and Civil Rights bill as good reasons for colored men refusing to vote the Democratic ticket. This little episode drew a large crowd about the disputants, and the discussion continued for some time, until I. T. Monahon, Democratic nominee for State Senator, came to Cary's rescue, and took him out of the way of further danger. A second meeting was held in the evening, after which Cary engaged in handshaking and personal solicitation of votes for himself, ignoring the rest of the ticket. This morning Cary continued the work of personal solicitation of votes among the class of operatives whom his speeches are intended to excite against the well-to-do people, wherever he can get listeners."

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.

The Galveston *News* of the 3d inst. has the following information concerning the results of the election on the question of holding a constitutional convention in Texas: "Our election specials bring us intelligence from fifty-one points in different parts of the State. The figures thus far reported, at an approximate calculation give about 9,000 for a convention and about 6,000 against. The indications are that in Democratic districts the Democratic nominees have been generally elected. But there would seem to be some notable exceptions, where popular independents have been elected over the regular candidates. It is evident that the vote has been very light through the State at large, embracing perhaps not a fourth of the total voting population. In Galveston the number of votes polled was less than one-eighth of the whole number of registered voters, and in San Antonio it was less than one-sixth. The convention has doubtless been carried, but by a vote immensely short, judging from present appearances, of a majority of citizens entitled to vote. It is also evident that the vote against a convention included a considerable Democratic element."

GEN. R. K. SCOTT'S SPEECH.

It is denied that Gen. R. K. Scott, of South Carolina, in his recent speech in Napoleon, Ohio, advocated the payment of the rebel debt and for the emancipated slaves. The *Democratic North-west*, printed at Napoleon, says: "Nothing occurred in his address which could be construed by the wildest imagination to mean either the payment of one or the other. The conciliatory expressions are simply in harmony with the Eastern Republicans, who are making every advance to the ex-Confederate soldier necessary to secure his friendship, and why not Union soldiers who live among them do the same."

GEN. LONGSTREET'S FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE.

In a brief reference to Gen. Longstreet's political position the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* throws out an intimation very honorable to him, that we do not remember having seen alluded to by any other Southern journal. It says: "Touching this same reconstruction record, Gen. Longstreet has been sadly misunderstood. He joined a number of other Confederate Generals in an early movement in the way of reconciliation and an oblivion of all past difficulties. The movement proved unpopular and the other Generals withdrew. Gen. Longstreet thought it was right and went ahead, and after a while he was forced by ostracism into the Republican Party. This is the head and front of his offending."

NEARLY STRANGLED BY A SNAKE.

The Utica *Observer* of Saturday relates this story: "A girl, fourteen years old, in the employ of Jerome Brockway, has been spending a few days in the wilds of Pike County, Pennsylvania, and had a narrow escape on Saturday last from being strangled to death by a black snake. She was sent by her mistress out into the woods to pick whortleberries. She crossed the lake in a small row boat, and, accompanied by a small Newfoundland dog, walked about three-fourths of a mile into the woods, where the berries were plenty. After filling her basket she sat down on a log and ate her lunch. As she was about to start for home a large black-snake sprang about her neck and began choking her. The affrighted girl screamed at the top of her voice for assistance, but there was no one near enough to hear her cries. At length, when she was so exhausted that she was unable to cry out, the snake twisted its head around so that the girl could reach it. At first she was afraid to touch the monster. Then realizing that she must do something or perish, she caught the snake about the neck and choked it until it relaxed its hold and fell to the ground. The girl then threw it against a rock and succeeded in killing it. She tied a small hickory withe around the snake's neck and dragged it home. It measured six feet and eleven inches."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Jacob Lawell was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, in default of $500 bail, to answer a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 2 New Chambers street.

Patrick Doyle, aged seven years, of No. 19 Morris street, was found drowned yesterday at Pier No. 2 East River. The body was secured and the Coroner informed.

Hugh Conroy, of No. 214 Monroe street, aged forty-five years, while visiting at No. 296 Henry street last evening, fell down stairs, and received injuries from which he died in a few minutes.

Elizabeth Quinn, housekeeper at No. 53 Forsyth street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing $20 from Charles Vohsel, of No. 81 Bowery, on Saturday night at No. 142 Hester street.

William Ryan, aged twenty-seven years, who is reported to have had no home and to have just left the hospital, fell dead yesterday in front of No. 114 Mulberry street. The body was taken to the Morgue for inquest.

Mr. George H. Bishop having resigned his position as Superintendent of the Boston and New-York Air-line Railroad Company, Mr. W. H. Turner, late Superintendent of the Portland and Rochester Railroad, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

At about 8 o'clock last evening, John Brown, eight years of age, residing with his parents, at Avenue B and Forty-fifth street, fell from the fire-escape to the ground, a distance of four stories. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where the attending physician pronounced his injuries to be of a fatal character.

Thomas Vint, of No. 34 Oak street, was held at the Tombs Police Court, by Justice Otterbourg, yesterday, for trial at the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of having early yesterday morning feloniously assaulted Officer Frederick Mink, of the Fourth Precinct, by striking him on the head and stabbing him in the shoulder.

Mack Meyer, a German peddler, living at No. 104 Avenue C, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday suffering from the effects of a large dose of Paris green, which he took with the intention of committing suicide, died last evening. A post-mortem examination of the remains will be made this morning.

An affray occurred last evening at No. 65 East Houston street, between some colored men, during which John W. Jefferson cut William H. Holmes in the leg with a razor, inflicting a serious wound. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the assailant was locked up in the Fourteenth Street Precinct Station-house.

Robert S. Reid, twenty-eight years of age, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a pistol in his room at the Occidental Hotel, corner of Broome street and the Bowery. The deceased was a brother-in-law of the proprietor of the hotel, and it was difficult to obtain any details of the affair, as those who were best informed said nothing more than that the deed must have been done in a moment of insanity. Coroner Woltman was informed, and an inquest will be held to-day.

The steamer Plymouth Rock sailed for Baltimore last evening, and she will remain in the neighborhood of that city the remainder of this week. Yesterday she carried nearly 2,000 excursionists to Bridgeport. The greater portion of the passengers visited P. T. Barnum's house and grounds, and the Madrigal Boys treated the occupants to a serenade. Mr. and Mrs. Barnum afterward entertained Mr. Jarrett, Capt. Curtis, and other officers of the steamer at dinner.

BROOKLYN.

James J. Kane, a liquor-dealer doing business at Ninth street and Second avenue, was arrested yesterday for violation of the Excise laws.

Joseph Meceda and William Lynch were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing Robert Murray, of No. 111 Partition street, of $2 while he was asleep in his residence.

Mary Pinkham, residing at No. 99 Java street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a gold watch and locket, valued at $125, from the residence of Mrs. Rose Pnab, where she was employed as a seamstress.

At a late hour on Saturday night Officer Donnelly arrested a colored man named Peter Gurim, of No. 195 Sands street, on a charge of stabbing a colored man named James Williams, of Marion street, with a pocket-knife.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John P. Hatch, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Miss Julia Mathews, of London, is at the St. Germain Hotel.

Chief Engineer J. W. King, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Patrick Walsh, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury, and Col. G. C. Wharton, of Kentucky, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Congressman E. C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and H. J. Montague, the actor, are at the Hoffman House.

FORCIBLE SEIZURE BY THE SHERIFF.

At a late hour on Saturday night Chief Deputy Sheriff Walter Thorn, of Brooklyn, accompanied by Under Sheriff Daggett and a posse of Sheriff's officers, seized two vessels loaded with grain, the two cargoes being valued at about $40,000. The papers were put into the hands of Deputy Sheriff Thorn at 7 o'clock in the evening, and at 9 o'clock the officers succeeded in finding one of the vessels, the ship Sarah Hignett, at Martin's Stores, and immediately took her into custody. After securing the ship, the officers proceeded to the Atlantic Docks, where the other vessel of which they were in search was found, and which they also seized. This was the Italian bark Giovanni M. The Sarah Hignett was to have sailed on Saturday afternoon, and would have done so had she not been detained by the storm which prevailed, and the bark was to have left at 6 o'clock this morning. The bills of lading are said to have been forwarded to Liverpool, and tugs and pilots were engaged to take both vessels out to sea. The crew of the bark, which was composed mostly of Italians, made some resistance at first, and threatened to throw the Sheriff and his men overboard, but they finally submitted, and both vessels were left in charge of the officers. Several attempts were made yesterday to get the vessels to sea, but the officers succeeded in preventing their accomplishment.

The authority under which the Sheriff acted in both cases was that of a replevin suit commenced in the Supreme Court of New-York by Messrs. A. E. Kent & Co. against Messrs. Archibald Baxter & Co., by whom the grain was purchased and placed on board the vessels, but not paid for according to the terms of the contract, which were cash on delivery or within the usual three days' grace. The suit was instituted on the affidavit of Elmore E. Kent, who testifies that the firm of which he is a member sold Baxter & Co. 15,534 bushels of wheat and 20,880 bushels of corn, to be paid for according to the terms above specified, and that the grain had been delivered on board the vessels above named, but not paid for, and that the vessels were about to leave this port with the grain on board.

THE BREAK IN THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

A special telegram to the Boston *Journal* gives some details concerning the fall of soft rock in Hoosac Tunnel Saturday morning, by which passage through has been interrupted. The point where the caving in occurred is about half way between the central and west shaft. This part is where the demoralized or spewed rock, as it is familiarly termed by the miners, is located; and the roof has already been blasted out in the endeavor to get beyond the rotten mass, which attempt has so far proved fruitless. To a height of between forty and fifty feet and preparatory to bricking, it has been heavily shored and timbered up of late, and the rain of Friday night proved too much for the supports, and with very little warning at an early hour Saturday morning, with a roar resembling that of an earthquake, an enormous mass of rock fell to the floor of the tunnel, bearing the enormous timbers down as though they were twigs. It is understood that no one was injured, but for a time a panic prevailed among the workmen. Word was sent to North Adams and a large force of workmen was summoned, and the work of clearing away débris began. It will give some idea of the mass which is now blocking the track in the tunnel when it is stated that an attempt was made by the workmen to remove enough rock to allow the passage of a workman as messenger from the scene of action to the east end, but it was found impossible. Work is being rapidly pressed forward. Manager Prescott is of the opinion that there will be several days before the track can be again made ready for the running of trains through the tunnel. Arrangements have been made for carrying passengers over the mountain by stages.

THE POPE AND IRISH EDUCATION.

Cardinal Cullen has, under express authority from the Pope, summoned a synod at Maynooth, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, which all the Irish Archbishops and Bishops are compelled to attend at the bidding of the apostolic delegate. It is to deal with the education question. The heads of all the religious orders will be present, and the decisions arrived at will probably affect Irish politics. The *Mail* thinks that the so-called "National Synod" called by Cardinal Cullen on express authority of the Pope, and declared to be intended to have a coercive and disciplinary efficacy, is really meant to perfect the imperial system of the Roman Church in Ireland, and complete the control of the delegate apostolic over Archbishops, Bishops, and priesthood. The Synod was summoned a twelvemonth ago, but at that time postponed in consequence of sudden difficulties. Some persons think that the Roman Catholic authorities are considering whether they may not offer a compromise on the education question. The Synod will be held at Maynooth, and it is possible that some of the foreign prelates visiting Ireland in connection with the O'Connell celebration may be present at some of the deliberations.

PARKER'S FLIGHT.

MYSTERIOUS ESCAPE OF THE EX-TREASURER OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM JAIL.

The escape of Niles G. Parker, late Treasurer of South Carolina, from the jail in Columbia, on Wednesday night last, seems to have surprised and mystified the authorities exceedingly. He was last seen in his cell about 8:30 o'clock in the evening, when the outer iron doors were locked. Some hours later a messenger called on the Sheriff and informed him that Parker had escaped. The officers allege that he must have got on the roof through the scuttle, and lowered himself by the lightning-rod to the yard below. They say that the scuttle was found open, and a piece of mosquito netting found caught by a holdfast on the lightning-rod, which, it is presumed, he used to keep his hands from being cut while descending. His pistol was also found at the bottom of the rod, as if it had fallen from his pocket. The correspondent of the Charleston *News* gives the following statements and guesses:

"As Parker's room door was not locked, and he had free access to the corridor, he of course had access to the scuttle, the iron grating running up to the ceiling affording an easy means of reaching it. Wednesday afternoon Parker had a great deal of company. Mattison, who frequently visited him, was with him at times during the afternoon. Dr. Neagle was with him, and his wife, son, and son's wife were with him up to 8 P. M. At 8 o'clock the turnkey was given a bottle of brandy by Mrs. Parker and told to deliver it to Parker, which he did. At 9 o'clock the turnkey locked his doors and saw Parker in his room, but as usual, did not lock Parker's door, leaving him free access to the corridor. About 10:30 o'clock Sheriff Dent was awakened and told that there was a report that Parker was about to escape; that his horses were saddled and in waiting. The Sheriff laughed at the idea, but went immediately around to the jail and found that the scuttle in the ceiling of the corridor just outside of Parker's room had been broken open, and that the lock was gone. Parker's room door was open, and Parker was also gone. On examination, a bottle of brandy and a package of cold meat was found up among the joists near the scuttle. As soon as he reached the ground the coast was clear, as there is only a harmless dog in the yard, and the gate leading to the street is a wooden one, neither locked nor guarded by a sentinel. The Sheriff received notice that a pair of horses covered with blankets had been seen about 11 o'clock galloping rapidly in the direction of the Charlotte depot. The Sheriff, with a number of his deputies, set off immediately for the depot, but the watchman at this place said he had seen no one, and that no train had left the depot since 3 o'clock that evening. The fact that Alexander Mattison had been seen with Parker four times during the afternoon created suspicion, and Sheriff Dent immediately went to Mattison's house and asked his wife if he was at home. She replied that he had gone to Wilmington the night before. Knowing this to be untrue, the Sheriff went off, collected together a number of his constables, and set to work to scour the town. After some time spent in the search, a colored boy was seen riding a horse in the direction of Parker's stables. The constables arrested him, and found the horse to be one of Parker's. A short time afterward another of Parker's horses was discovered, ridden by Mattison in the direction of Parker's stables. Mattison was arrested, together with both horses, and was taken to the jail. Although nothing definite as yet has been learned concerning the route taken by the escaped prisoner, yet the surrounding circumstances lead to the belief that he has gone across the country, avoiding railroads and telegraph offices. The facts that lead to this belief are as follows: About one month ago Parker sent off his $6,000 horse, no one knows where, although it has been reported that it was sent to New-York. Now, beyond doubt, Parker and Mattison took two horses, set off across the country, met his $6,000 horse, and sent back the two horses to lead the public to believe he had taken some railway train. To corroborate this it is stated as a fact that Parker's son purchased at a store on Main street yesterday a pocket compass, showing that Parker expected to avoid highways, and to seek the woods. Officers have been placed at all the depots in the city, and detectives have been sent out on all the trains to different points."

CANNIBALISM AND SLAVERY ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes from Cape Coast with the date of June 30: "In my last I mentioned that there had been some shocking human sacrifices at Porto Novo, and that the Government was going to remonstrate with the King. This has been done, and the King has promised they shall not again be heard of there. The Chief Magistrate of the Gold Coast, Mr. Marshall, who is now acting in that office at Lagos, was intrusted with the mission to the King, and proceeded by steamer to Porto Novo, on the lagoon which lies along the shore to the westward, on Saturday, the 19th. Next morning he had an interview with the King, and delivered a letter from the Governor on the subject, together with an emphatic message that human sacrifices must cease. The present King has only lately been put on the throne, and it is thought that he is a man who will keep his promise and do all that he can to maintain friendly relations with the British Government. The last mail from the Leeward brought intelligence that a steamer trading on the Niger named the Sultan of Sokatoo, although fully armed, had been seized at a village some way up the river, the Captain and white men put in chains, and the natives on board sold into slavery. The account was that the Captain went on shore suspecting no hostile intentions and got caught. By this mail the whole affair is contradicted. We are curious to see what the next version will be. The rains are on, which produces much sickness."

M'CARTNEY THE COUNTERFEITER.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* tells a queer story about McCartney, the counterfeiter, who escaped from custody in that State by leaping from a moving railroad train, while under charge of officers. It seems that when he was in jail at Austin, Texas, a few months ago, he borrowed six dollars from Deputy Sheriff Pendley, which money was to be paid by the United States Marshal, who, at that time, had funds of McCartney's in his hands. A little while ago McCartney sent him the following letter, showing a disposition to keep up a good understanding with jailors:

> PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, July 23, 1875.
>
> *Mr. Jailor, Austin, Texas:*
>
> DEAR SIR: I have forgot your name, but I have not forgot your kindness. Pleas find enclosed six dollars. If Mr. Pernell has not paid you what I owed you when I left, keep this sum, and if he has paid you, give this sum to the inmates of your bording-house.
>
> J. P. McCARTNEY.

HEROISM RECOGNIZED.

Dennis McCarty, a boatman in the service of the United States engineers at Fort Winthrop, Boston, has just been made the recipient of the French medal of "*L'Areopage de Chevaliers Sauveteurs*," of Marseilles, as a recognition of his service, often repeated, in saving life. The last instance of successful rescue and restoration of the drowning by him was in June last when two men were saved of a party of three, off Governor's Island, Boston harbor, the third having sunk before he could be reached. These men were in the last stages of exhaustion, and one of them was with difficulty resuscitated. For a similar service rendered last season, in which five persons were rescued off Fort Winthrop, Mr. McCarty was honored with the silver medal of the Massachusetts Humane Society. Within the observation of those who have known him during the past six years he has saved the lives of fifteen persons, sometimes at peril of his own.

GLOUCESTER'S CENTENNIAL.

The people of Gloucester, Mass., are making extensive preparations to celebrate on Monday, 9th inst., the centennial of the firing on the British war-sloop Falcon in their harbor. There will be a procession, a clam-bake, and a picnic. Gov. Gaston and various military and other notabilities will be present, and fire-works will be let off in the evening. All the historic sites and houses will be located and placarded, as was done at Concord, Lexington, and Charlestown. Gloucester expects 20,000 visitors on Monday.

A WIDOWER'S TRIBUTE.

The Boston *Globe* tells the following as "a true story" A minister, newly settled in one of the "waste places," was walking in the village cemetery one day, when he saw one of his parishioners standing by the "family lot." "Are these the graves of your children?" he asked. "Yes," said the man, looking about. "Here is Tom; there is Bill; this is Mary; that's the baby;" and then, pointing contentedly to a corner gay with flowers, "There lays the old woman, all blowed out."

THE SUIT FOR HARBORING A WIFE.

In THE TIMES of Friday last the particulars of a suit brought by Mansfield Compton, of Elizabeth, N. J., against Josephine De Cardenas, was reported. The action was for $50,000 damages for alleged trespass in enticing away the plaintiff's wife from him. The affidavit contained among other points the following: "To prove that said separate residence of the plaintiff's said wife is an improper, imprudent, and dangerous place of residence apart from him." In condensing this sentence the reporter implied that the house No. 71 Park avenue was a house of ill repute—a charge wholly unfounded, and one that Mr. Mansfield Compton, whatever he may have meant in the sentence above quoted, did not intend to convey. On Saturday he made the following statement to a TIMES reporter:

> NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1875.
>
> I have noticed with pain and regret that the publication of the account of the proceedings in a case before Mr. Justice Westbrook, which I have with Mrs. D. Cardenas, concerning my wife, I wish to state there was, and is now, no intention on my part to make any reflection upon the character of the house No. 71 Park avenue, or its inmates: quite to the contrary, they are highly respectable people. The account of the proceedings, as published in the different papers of the city, are not a fair statement of the case, and unwarranted by the facts, and such publication was wholly unauthorized by me.
>
> M. COMPTON.

A CONDUCTOR IN TROUBLE.

Pennsylvania papers report that a few days ago a lady from the country purchased a ticket at the Union Depot, Pittsburg, for a station eighteen miles from that city. Shortly after the train left the depot the conductor took her ticket, and in a little while again demanded a ticket from her. She replied, of course, that he had taken it a little while before. He denied this, and without more ado seized the helpless passenger by the neck, and put her off the train. She suffered severely from his rough usage, and was compelled to walk eleven miles to her destination. On the following day she returned to Pittsburg, and presented herself at the ticket-office at the Union Depot, where she was recognized by the agent as a person to whom he had sold a ticket for McDonald Station on the day previous. The victim has preferred a charge of assault and battery against the conductor, and has expressed a determination to bring suit for damages. The conductor waived a hearing and entered bail for his appearance at court. The following is the substance of the defendant's story: The conductors on this road have been annoyed a great deal by a class of persons who purchase tickets to some station near the city, and endeavor to ride to more distant stations. They consequently take up all tickets now before reaching Mansfield, and give checks to all passengers for points west of Mansfield. After leaving Mansfield these checks are taken up, and on this occasion Mrs. McBride, whose destination was Fort Pitt, the first station west of Mansfield, had no check. The conductor said that he would be obliged to collect fare from Mansfield to Fort Pitt, but Mrs. McBride replied that she had purchased a ticket at the Union Depot to Fort Pitt, and that the conductor had taken it before reaching Mansfield. The conductor told her that she was mistaken. Meantime, he recollected of her ticket being one to Mansfield, and upon examination found that he had taken up no tickets to Fort Pitt. Upon the lady declining to pay the fare between the two stations, he stopped the train and put her off as gently as he could.

A MAN WHO DIDN'T REMEMBER LOT'S WIFE.

The Watertown *Times* mentions the case of a gentleman of that city who attempted a few days ago to climb up the steep rocks of Copenhagen falls, nearly 200 feet high, stepping from jutting rock to jutting rock. When about half way up he looked back, and became paralyzed with terror, so that he could not move a limb. He shouted his situation to persons below, and they sent for help. Men came, and finally one of them decided to go up after the frightened man. By encouraging him, and telling him just where to step, and preceding him down the precipice, he succeeded in getting him to the safe place from which he started.

GRAVES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

The remains of three ex-Presidents, says the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal*, rest in Tennessee—Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, and Andrew Johnson. Five—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler—repose in Virginia. Two—John Adams and John Quincy Adams—in Massachusetts. Two—Van Buren and Fillmore—in New-York; William Henry Harrison, in Ohio; Zachary Taylor, in Kentucky; Pierce, in New-Hampshire; Buchanan, in Pennsylvania, and Abraham Lincoln in Illinois. In all we have had eighteen Presidents, filling twenty-two Presidential terms of four years each, of whom only the present incumbent survives.

THE PRUSSIANS IN DENMARK.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 20th ult., says: "At one of the smaller Copenhagen theatres 'Orpheus' is at present in course of performance, and it so happened that the actor who represented *Orpheus* in his make-up was not unlike "William the Conqueror II." One of the members of the Prussian Legation, having been present at a performance, duly reported the fact to M. de Hildebrandt, the Prussian Minister at the Court of Copenhagen, and the next day a complaint was lodged with the Police authorities, with a request (in this case request of course is synonymous with a command) that the actor should change his dress. The Police informed the Director of the theatre of this, and he, being too good a Dane to risk the possibility of a Prussian ultimatum, at once took the necessary steps to have the actor's make-up altered. I should not, perhaps, have sent you this little specimen of Prussian arrogance if it had not been that, rightly or wrongly, I begin to fancy that, the Belgian barrel having missed fire, the Danish barrel—which on two former occasions has killed without missing—is to be fired off again. In any case, it is as well that your readers should know how Prussia meddles with even the paltriest matters in Denmark; and I leave to time to show if this be the reverse of Horace's words, '*Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.*'"

SEVERE JOKE ON HIS BOY.

A member of the class of 1875 at Harvard College returned from the seashore to his home in the suburbs of Boston a night or two ago, and while he was enjoying the pleasures of the home circle his father stole unobserved from the room, and taking his position under one of the windows proceeded to play upon a borrowed cornet the well known air so dear to the hearts of all Harvard men. Instantly the youth was fully aroused, the gas was turned up, preparation for a collation begun, and an abundant welcome extemporized for the supposed company of classmates who were secreted about the grounds. A vigilant search for them, however, was unsuccessful, and the paternal impostor was at length detected just as he had begun serenade number two.

THE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—Printing Cloths closed weak at 5⅛c.@5¼c. for Standard and Extra 64x64. The sales of the week were very light, only 4,300 pieces being reported.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.

J. F. Forbes,
G. M. Forbes,
J. H. H. Dennis,
F. W. Forbes,
James Wilson,
John Wilson,
Miss Lottie Carr,
Miss Sadie Wise,
F. Sherwood,
L. H. Flersheim,
W. H. Belden,
A. A. Patten,
Mrs. Patten,
George Collins,
William Bowles, Jr.,
Col. W. S. Carr,
William L. Carr,
Charles E. Hawthorn,
O. McNally,
F. W. Brittain,
Richard Gough,
Mrs. Devereux,
John Hogan,
Isaac Gardner,
Rev. Mr. McBremer,
E. Fairfax,
C. Heald,
G. W. Comstock,
Mrs. G. W. Comstock,
G. C. Comstock,
B. S. Comstock,
Miss Jessie Comstock,
George Palen,
William Palen,
F. Wise,
Mrs. F. Wise,
Mr. La Trobe,
Mrs. Smith,
Halsted C. Burnet,
T. J. Harrison,
D. W. Richards,
S. H. Newhouse,
Miss Julia Mathews,
Miss Rose Temple,
Miss Rose Keene,
Miss Isabel Lewis,
Mlle. Marguerite Selvi,
Joseph Knipper,
G. Belmore,
Henry Roseman,
Miss Hogan,
Miss Dora Falley,
Miss Callie Hitchcock,
Lewis Falley,
Mrs. H. A. Falley,
A. H. Elliott,
Mrs. Elliott,
Daniel Hartnett,
Master Daniel Hartnett,
John Stewart,
Mrs. Stewart,
B. P. Rindskopf,
Charles Taylor,
Douglas Taylor,
Mrs. Taylor,
Miss Lilly Taylor,
Miss Clara Taylor,
W. D. Price,
James F. Bond,
Edward Heylyn,
Mrs. Edward Heylyn,
Frank Yager,
Mrs. Frank Yager,
J. Smith,
J. Rourke,
Mrs. J. Rourke,
Miss Bessie Temple,
Miss Marie Antoine,
Miss Polly Smallwood,
Miss Maud Egerton,
Miss Millie Cook,
Mrs. Elizabeth Dallas,
G. H. McDermott,
Albert Brennir,
Harry Collier,
William Forrester,
L. Delorme,
Hadyn Corri,
Thomas Quine,
T. Harvey,
Peter Lawson,
Mons. De Smith,
James Danvars,
F. Stanislaus,
Samuel Colville,
George Belmore,
B. Schwegman,
H. D. Brandreth,
R. A. Bridgman,
Miss H. Villiers,
Miss M. Villiers.

In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.

W. B. Oliver,
Miss R. Indolph,
Henry Gibson and son,
Miss Ahren,
Peter Ryan,
T. A. Richardson,
John Goode,
Mr. Carpenter,
Miss Millie Beattie,
Miss Bettie Watson,
Mrs. Collins,
Miss A. Chamberlain,
Mr. Stoakes,
Mrs. V. Saltell,
Mrs. H. Edwards and child.
Jacob Vogel,
A. Powelson,
S. J. Ahren,
Dr. Wasson and son,
W. Beyer,
Thomas A. Garrett,
Mr. and Mrs. Bell and child,
Dr. and Mrs. T. Mabon and daughter,
Mrs. Stafford and daughter,
Miss M. E. Wickwarde,
Mr. Gerson,
Mr. Nezel,
Dr. and Mrs. Berg.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:04 | Sun sets......7:06 | Moon sets.11:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:40 | Gov. Island..1:29 | Hell Gate...2:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............SUNDAY, Aug. 8.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool July 29, and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 4, lat 43 21, lon. 48 45, passed an iceberg; same day, lat. 43 17, lon. 49 24, passed a bark-rigged steamer (supposed National Line) bound E.; 5th, lat. 42 55, lon. 51 03, passed a steamer bound E. showing green and red lights.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool July 28, and Queenstown 29th, with mdse. and 37 cabin and 157 steerage passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Has had westerly winds the entire passage; Aug. 4, lat. 42 58, lon. 49 39, passed an iceberg.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston Aug. 1, and Key West 4th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda Aug. 5, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Ship Seminole, Holmes, San Francisco 108 ds., with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Crossed the equator in Pacific May 30, in lon. 117; passed Cape Horn June 10, and crossed the equator in Atlantic July 12, in lon. 35; July 1, lat. 26 50 S., lon. 26 35 W., passed ship Queen of the East, (Br.,) steering S. E.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Duntze, Point-a-Pitre 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Aug. 1, lat. 29 30, lon. 70 45, spoke brig Carrie, from Portland, for Havana, 7 ds. out.

Bark Matthew Baird, (of Philadelphia,) Noyes, Matanzas 7 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Bark Mary Stewart, (of St. John, N. B.,) Penery, Zaza 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Cleone, Maloney, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles.

Bark Emanuel, (Ital.,) Tucci, Cardiff 50 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Tripiex, (Dutch,) Van Wyke, Amsterdam 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Norden, (Norw.,) Jorgensen, Kragero 39 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Maria, (Ital.,) Seguori, Fowey 55 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Alfred, (of Bath,) Doane, Liverpool 26 ds., in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co. July 25, lat. 46 30, lon. 48 20, passed an iceberg; 26th, lat. 44 30, lon. 50, passed another iceberg. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Catalina, (Span.,) Fervan, Havana 9 ds., in ballast to E. Puig & Co.

Bark Kate Crosby, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Porter, London 59 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast, to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Orbit, Nash, Viequez, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. Hanford—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Jennie Morton, (of Baltimore,) Smoot, Humacoa, P. R., 18 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Brig Hinrich, (Ger.,) Brane, Rio Janeiro June 19, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierre, Barbados 14 ds., with sugar and molasses and seven passengers to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Annie R. Storer, (of Waldoboro,) Adams, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Gover, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Brig A. B. Patterson, of Turk's Island, Ritchie, Porto Cabello 13 ds., with coffee and ten passengers to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has had light southerly winds to lat. 34, and from thence light variable weather.

Schr. Ida A. Jayne, (of Port Jefferson,) Mills, Rio Grande do Sul 56 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Gossler & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Speedaway, (of Harrington,) Coffin, St. Marc 15 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Lulu Ammerman, (of Jersey City,) Pierson, Bahia 44 ds., with boxwood to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator July 4 in lon. 39; bad fine weather.

Schr. Sunbeam, (of Pensacola,) Kain, Cat Island 7 ds., with pines to R. Stetson—vessel to master.

Schr. Joseph Clark, Hodgdon, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Worth & Co.—vessel to Slagho & Petty.

Schr. T. M. Blakeley, Robertson, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with shingles to T. M. Blakeley—vessel to master.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Driscoll, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Virginia.

Schr. Julia A. Chamberlain, Bovey, Virginia.

Schr. Anna E. Cranmer, Bragg, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Walter Palmer, Cole, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Bedford.

Schr. Ida Grant, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Abigail Jennings, Blake, Virginia.

Schr. John A. Curtis, Quillen, Virginia.

Schr. Howard Williams, Wainwright, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. T. Townsend, Wilder, Alexandria.

Schr. Henry H. Pitts, French, Virginia.

Schr. S. C. Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Sarah L. Thompson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Geo. Stancliff, Bryant, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Frank, Freeman, Gardiner, Me., with lumber to J. H. Smith.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Jane, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. John Griffin, Richardson, Virginia.

Schr. Abbie Slaver, Dakin, Virginia.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Headman, Virginia.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Baltimore.

Schr. Escort, Phinney, Bridgeport.

Schr. Circle, Hulse, Bridgeport.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. C. Mount, Horton, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Sally Ann, Booye, Virginia.

Schr. John Young, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. H. T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

WIND.—Sunset, light, S. S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED—Steam-ship Tyco Brahe, for Liverpool.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamers King Richard, (Br.,) Pearson, Rio; Wm. Whilden, Riggan, Philadelphia; Louisa, Walker, Roanoke River; bark New Light, Chapman, Rio; schrs. Skylark, Small, Boston; Maid of the Mist, Peyton, Portsmouth.

Cld. steamers James A. Gary, Hall, Newbern, N. C.; Martha Stevens, Chance, New-York; brig Jessie Rhynas, Willis, Boston; schrs. Melvin Roberts, Georgetown, S. C.; J. H. Hancock, Hallett, Boston; Maggie J. Chadwick, Morris, do.; Allen Green, Nickerson, do.; Henry A. Tabor, Renson, Branford, Conn.; Active, Sherman, New-York; Jessie Elizabeth, Babb, Portland; Fleetwing, Penniston, New-Haven.

Sld. steamer Ohio, Bremen; ship Gray Eagle, Rio; brig Chowan, do.; R. C. Wright, do.; Hyperion, Portland; Martha A. Berry, do.; schr. John H. Hancock, Boston.

Aug. 8.—Arr. steamers Vineland, Bowen, New-York; J. S. Shriver, Wood, Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—Arr. bark Florence, Peters, Matanzas; schrs. Carl D. Lathrop, Philadelphia; Odell, Elizabethport; Mary Sears, Boston.

Aug. 8.—Arr. schrs. A. R. McKenzie, (Br.,) Barrington, N. S.; Anna Lyons, Alexandria; Isaac Oberton, Baltimore; L. S. Levering, Philadelphia; Frank Jameson, Philadelphia; J. C. Crafts, Rondout; Willie Martin, New-York; P. L. Smith, Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—Arr. Spanish bark Tochos, Harve.

Sld. steamers Oriental, Boston; H. Livingston, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

Aug. 8.—Arr. steamer Leo, New-York; schr. Enchantress, do.

NEW-ORLEANS PASSES, Aug. 8.—Sld. steamers City of Havana and Knickerbocker. Steamer State of Alabama is aground on the bar. Steamers Oberon and Canandaigua are inside bound out.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 7—P. M.—Entered last evening, ship John O. Baker, from Antwerp.

Passed in at noon to-day, ships Bremerhaven, from Bremen, via New-York, and Souvenir, from Antwerp; barks Kate Crosby, Guissippi Massone and Kate Sancton sld. for New-York at noon to-day. Barks Endymion and Maggie Chapman went to sea about 1 o'clock P. M.

Brig P. J. Holloway remains for Philadelphia. Barks Mizpah and Mary Lawton are unchanged. Bark Helen Sands left for Philadelphia during last night or early this morning.

NEWCASTLE, Del. Aug. 7—P. M.—Passed up, barks Helen Sands, from New-York, and Clio, (Norw.,) from London; ship John O. Baker, from Antwerp; schr. E. Wharton and steamer Allentown.

Passed down, steamer Norman, for Boston; C. Whiting, for Providence, and schr. Martha Innes.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Cld. steam-ships Vanguard, Gilt, Liverpool; Rattlesnake, Hand, Fall River; Centipede, Miller, Boston; Reading, Colburn, New-York; bark Roving Sailor, Bryant, Stettin; brig Frank Clark, Morton, Barbados and Demerara; schrs. Maud Robinson, Boston; Rachel Seamen, Seamen, do.; J. W. Allen, Allen, do.; Julia A. Garrison, Smith, Commercial Point; Frank B. Colton, Birch do.; E. and G. W. Hinds, Hill, Newburyport; Martha Innes, Newcomb, Lynn. Arr. steamships Lancaster, Mills, Boston; Mars, Grumby, Hartford; barks Marie, Olsen, Sydney; C. B. Argonaut, Steingrofe, Bremen; schrs. C. J. Willard, Wallace, Portland; L. C. Wolfe, McDevitt, Richmond, Va.; R. Rhodes, Lankford, York River, Va.; Aid, Fisher, Bristol.

Arr. 8th, steam-ship J. W. Everman, Platt, Richmond; ship John O. Baker, McCarthy, Antwerp; bark Clio, Thomassen, London; Helen Sands, Bosford, Amsterdam.

Sld. 8th, steam-ships Rattlesnake, Centipede, and Reading.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 8.—Arr. last evening bark Frugonite Devots, (Ital.,) 39 ds. from Belfast, with ballast, seeking. Entered to-day, bark Profirio, Demartino, from Girgenti, and brig Titania, from Ivigtut. Passed out, barks Enighed, Antelope, and Sarah E. Staples; brig Catharine. Barks Mary Lawton and Mizpah, and brig St. Petrio remain.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Kate Harding; brig Water Witch, from St. Thomas; schr. J. D. Wetheral. Bark Panola spoke, July 24, lat. 18 N., lon. 54 W., brig Mississippi, from Baltimore, for Demerara; July 31, schr. Juliett, from Boston, for Cape Haytl, lat. 27 N., lon. 64 W.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 8.—Arr. schr. W. H. Van Brunt, from New-York. Off port, bark Summerville, from Cork.

Sld. schr. Geo. S Hunt, for Weymouth.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. brig Wilibald, (Ger.,) Mutzell, from Riga; schrs. Abbie Pitman, Chase, from Baltimore; William Marshall, Cain, from Philadelphia; General Banks, McFarland, from Hoboken; B. L. Sherman, Phinney, from do.

Arr. Aug. 8, steamers William Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; barks John H. Pierson, Taylor, Montevideo; Western Sea, Hauson, from Surinam; Eureka, (Br.,) Wilson, from do.; brig Helen G. Rich, Collins, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Sunlight, Etheridge, from Alexandria; Leman Blew, Van Gilder; Henry Waddington, Selover; Benj. Garside, Wolfe; J. K. Manning, Grandy; S. C. Tyler, Barrett; E. and A. Babcock, Smith; Adele Trundell, Smith; H. M. Buell, Ireland; Clara G. Loud, Thompson; Sarah Ward, Hickman; R. K. Vaughan, Smith; E. and L. Marts, Marts; Thos. W. Haven, Rackett; Gettysburg, Corson; Annie May, May; Edith B. Everman, Corson, and Emily H. Naylor, Fisher, from Philadelphia; Marshall Perrin, Packard, from Elizabethport; W. J. Parks, Bogart, from Weehawken; James Barrett, Nickerson, from do.; Adrian, Hunt, from do.

Also arr., brig Josie A. Devereux, Curtis, from Baltimore; schr. Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, from Weehawken, with loss of mainsail and quarter badly stove. Schr. Vulcan, Coggins, from Pembroke, Me., reports at 10 o'clock Friday night, in a fog, ran ashore on the southwest breaker, Thatcher Island, and was got off with the assistance of the steam-tug William Woolley and was towed to this port in a leaky condition.

Below, at anchor in the channel, brig Florence Rathburn, from Philadelphia, for Portland.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Steamer City of Mexico arr. Saturday morning, and steamer City of Vera Cruz sld.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 17.—Arr. brigantine Devonshire, Doe, Demerara; 29th, brigantine T. H. A. Pitt, Stubbs, New-York; Aug. 3, mail steamer Canima, Leddicoat, New-York; 4th, schr. Racine, Barrett, Demerara; 6th, schr. Speculator, Turk's Island, for Philadelphia, called to land passengers.

Sld. July 15, mail steamer Canima, New-York; schr. Water Lily, Tuggery, London; 17th, brigantine Excelsior, Mayor, New-York; 20th, schr. Meteor, Dunscomb, Turk's Island; 30th, brigantine Devonshire, Doe, Barbados.

ST. GEORGE'S, Bermuda, July 16.—Arr. royal mail steamer Beta, Shaw, Halifax; 20th, schr. Maria Brown, Boston; 22d, steam-ship Jose, Albizuri, Liverpool, G. B., in want of coal; 26th, royal mail steamer Beta, Shaw, St. Thomas; Aug. 2, Mauricio, Farrau, Glasgow, bound to Mexico, with ballast, called for coals; 5th, brig Roon B., White, Martinique. Sld. July 17, royal mail steamer Beta, Shaw, St. Thomas; 24th, steam-ship Jose, Albizuri, Havana; 26th, royal mail steamer Beta, Shaw, Halifax; Aug. 4, sloop Planters' Packet, Myers, Boston; 5th, brig Roon B., White, Liverpool, N. S.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 8.—The steamer Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York July 29, arr. here to-day and sld. for Hamburg.

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